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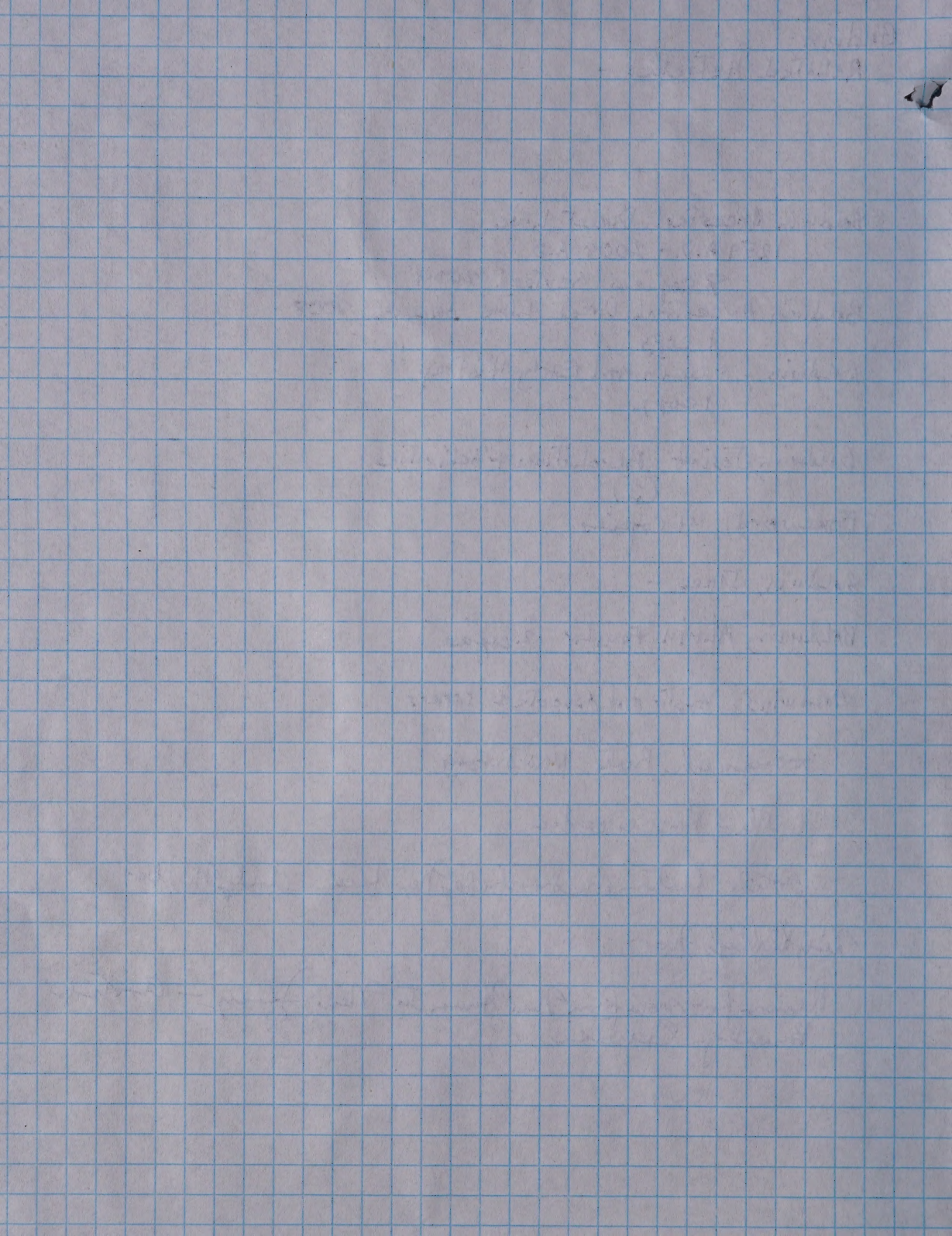
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The Baldwin Ancestral Direct Line

1259 A. D. – 2008 A. D.

Prepared by Robert L. Jackson

2008

Revised, 2009

Tracing back the ancient history of any surname is a difficult task to be sure. Records are in short supply and difficult to access. Frequently the researcher must turn to the writings of historians who have specialized in researching people, customs, and locations from ancient writings. It is particularly difficult to bridge the gap from the American Colonial Period to the European roots of any particular surname. Fortunately, our colonial information is very strong. The surnames of Lawrence, Jackson, Baldwin, Stanton, Cleveland and Sherman all have colonial roots in America. Much of that information is accessible, accurate and available over the Internet.

While the information contained in this listing is as accurate as possible, it does contain elements we might call "a leap of faith." We have made an attempt to identify those "beliefs" by an asterisk (*). The dates that are included generally represent the best possible estimate when that information was not available. As we proceed toward the present day in our listing, more and more information became available. This information has not been included in this writing, but rather transcribed in separate books on each surname. However, there are certain descendants in the direct line genealogy who, in some way, have distinguished themselves from others, either positively or negatively. They will be discussed briefly within the body of the genealogy.

Some of the most interesting historical branches include the Fitzalan line which joins the House of the Plantagenet Royalty (genealogically) in the early 14th century, the House of Angouleme and the Taillefer Kings back to the late 8th century, and lastly, the branch containing such notables as William I, Conqueror and Charlemagne. Chart B-1, included in my file of charts, represents all of these major branches on one large sheet. We are fortunate that the English heritage we share provides us with a large amount of data, much of it from original sources. Keep in mind that this country was controlled by the King for over 150 years, ending with the Revolutionary war. Later immigrations from other countries such as Germany, Italy and the Scandinavian Countries brought rich traditions but very little "old country" information.

The Baldwin Surname Direct Line starts with John Baldewyne, 1259 A.D. Although there were "Baldwins" involved in earlier times, there seems to be no evidence that connects John (1259) to those Baldwins. However, time and additional research could show a connection.

Gen. 1 John Baldewyne, 1259 – 1288 A.D. *

Gen. 2. William Baldwin, 1310 A. D. *

Gen. 3 Thomas Baldwin, 1330 A. D. *

Gen. 4 Richard Baldwin, 1350 A. D. *

Gen. 5 Richard Baldwin, 1370 A. D. *

Gen. 6 John Baldwin, 1390 – 1444 A. D. *

Gen. 7 John Baldwin, 1415 – 1506 A. D. *

Gen. 8. William Baldwin, 1441 – 1533 A. D., Aylesbury, England
m. Jane Aylesbury

Gen. 9 John Baldwin, 1470 – 1545 A. D., Aylesbury, Domesday, Surrey, England
m. Agnes Dormer, b. 1482

Gen. 10 Richard Baldwin, 1503 A. D., Aston, Clinton, Buckinghamshire, Eng.
m. Ellen Pooke (Apuke), b.1507, m. 1528 A. D.

Gen. 11 Henry Baldwin, 1529 A. D., Buckinghamshire, England, d. 1602,
Dundridge, Parish, England
m. Alice King, b. 1539

Gen. 12 John Baldwin, III, 1568 A. D.
m. Hannah Birchard, 1590

Gen. 13 John Baldwin, b. 24 Jun 1619, Wendover, Bucks, England
d. 21 Jun 1681, Milford, New Haven, Connecticut
m1. Mary Camp in 1640. Milford, New Haven, Connecticut
b. 1620, England
d. 02 Nov 1651, Milford, New Haven, Connecticut
m2. Mary Bruen on 13 Oct 1653

Gen. 14 John Baldwin, Jr. b. 1640, Milford, Connecticut
d. Aug 1706, Newark, New Jersey
m. Hannah Bruen, b. 1633-34, m. 03 Oct 1663, Milford, New Haven
m2. Ruth Bottsford, Abt. 1679

Gen. 15 John Baldwin, b. 1670* Newark, New Jersey
d. 1743* Hanover, Morris, New Jersey
m. Unknown

Gen. 16 Josiah Baldwin, b. 1701, Newark, New Jersey
d. 1800* Bridport, Addison, Vermont
m. Elizabeth Crane, b. 20 Dec 1705, (Not proved, but possible)

Gen 17 Thomas Baldwin, b. 1736, Morris County, New Jersey
d. 05 Apr 1815, Bridport, Addison, Vermont
m. Anna R. Allen on 15 Jul 1756, Hanover, New Jersey

Gen 18 Josiah Baldwin, b. 04 Mar 1757, Hanover, New Jersey
d. 02 Jun 1840, Mentz, Cayuga, New York
m. Martha ----- b. 25 Mar 1762
d. 30 Aug 1835

Gen 19 James Baldwin, b. 26 Oct 1787, Hanover, New Jersey
d. 11 Aug 1860, Michigan
m. Hannah Cushing on 01 Jan 1814, Bridport, Addison,
Vermont
b. 1794 *, Bridport, Addison, Vermont
d. 06 Nov 1863, Old Burying Grounds, Oakland,
Michigan

Gen 20 Martha Melvina Baldwin, b. 14 May 1818, Vermont
d. 11 Apr 1907, Winnebago, Illinois
m. Porter Jewett Lawrence on 01 Jan 1843
b. 06 Nov 1821, Cortland, New York
d. 20 May 1890, Winnebago, Illinois

NOTE: Many Baldwin references indicate that Josiah Baldwin (1701) was the father of Josiah Baldwin (1757). This seems highly unlikely due to the age discrepancy between the two. We now have proof that the Thomas Baldwin, (1736), is in fact Josiah's (1757) father. The record shows that Thomas (1736), his eldest son Josiah (1757) and Josiah (1701) moved from New Jersey to Bridport, Vermont about 1788-89.

This was the last entry in a direct line of ancestors with the Baldwin surname and represents the union of the two surnames, Baldwin and Lawrence. Much information on the nieces and nephews of Martha Baldwin is available and can be found in the family descendants of James Baldwin and, more recently, Thomas Baldwin (1736)

Gen. 20 Camilla Carferella Lawrence, b. 23 Nov 1845, Michigan
d. 17 May 1926, Rockford, Illinois
m. John Alexander Jackson on 17 Nov 1864
b. 04 Jun 1843, Bath, Ohio
d. 10 Aug 1910, Winnebago, Illinois

This was the last entry in direct line for the surname Lawrence and represents the union of the surnames Lawrence and Jackson.

Gen. 21 Orin Porter Jackson, b. 29 Jan 1869, Winnebago, Illinois
d. 28 Aug 1924, Mitchell, South Dakota
m. Marie DeBuhr on 06 Apr 1892, Winnebago, Illinois
b. 10 Nov 1869, Winnebago, Illinois
d. 11 Sep 1959, San Jose, California

Gen. 22 Olin DeBuhr Jackson, b. 12 Aug 1893, Winnebago,
Illinois
d. 25 Jun 1972, Minneapolis- Interred
at Old Fort Snelling Nat'l Veterans Cem.
m. Edna Anna Hanson on 05 Apr 1919, Parker, South
Dakota
b. 18 Mar 1895, Lamberton, Minnesota
d. 27 Jul 1975, Minneapolis, Minnesota,
interred at Old Fort Snelling Nat'l Cem. (N4090)

Gen. 23 Robert Loring Jackson, b. 08 Jun 1926, Mitchell, South
Dakota
d.
m1. Helen Marion Baker on 02 Jun 1951, St. Paul,
Minnesota
b. 22 Oct 1930, Duluth, Minnesota
d.
m2. Elizabeth Denise Koteski White on 30 May 1992,
Minneapolis, MN
b. 24 Apr 1955, Wisconsin
d.

Gen. 24 Charles Olin Jackson, b. 06 Oct 1954, Baumholder,
Germany

d.

m1. Jacalyn Kay Lessman on 14 Dec 1974,
Minneapolis, Mn.

b. 30 Apr 1953, Tracy, Minnesota

d.

m2. Debra Lee Hunt on 08 Apr 2000, Minneapolis,
Minnesota

b. 01 May 1956

d.

Gen. 25 Robert Charles Jackson,

b. 19 Mar 1981, Minneapolis, Minnesota

d.

m.

The siblings of Robert L. Jackson, namely Doris Spetch, Vivian Skoog, Joan Ripple, Jerald H. Jackson, and Roger O. Jackson, can simply replace Robert and descendants with their own "branch" of the family whose information is already at their disposal.

There are at least three additional branches that have some significance in our history. The first of these, working backward from the present day, occurs late in the fourteenth century. A young woman, Alice Fitzalan, born in 1385, married a Bartholomew Collinridge. (1) They had a daughter, Ursula, born in 1420. She married Geoffrey Dormer creating a Dormer connection to the Fitzalans. They had a son, William Dormer, born in 1445. He married Jane Launcelyn in 1475. Finally, William and Jane Dormer had a daughter, Agnes, born in 1482, who married John Robert Baldwin, born in 1470. Thus these few generations provide a Baldwin-Fitzalan link to 2nd great grandmother Martha Baldwin, (1818 – 1907)

The Baldwin – Fitzalan Connection

Gen. 1 Alan Fitz Flaald, b. 1016 * A.D. France

d.

m. (unknown)

Gen. 2 Flaald Fitz Alan b. abt 1046 *, Dpl-de-Bretagne, Ille-et-Vilaine, France

d.

m. (unknown)

Gen. 3 Alan Fitz Flaald b. 1078* A.D. Normandy, France

d. 1114 A.D.

m. Aveline Hesdin b. 1081 A.D. Shropshire, England

Gen. 4 William FitzAlan b. 1115* A.D., Shropshire, England

d. 1160*

m. Isabel de Say Saye, b.1141* A.D.

Gen. 5 William Fitzalan II b. 1154*, France

d.
m. Isabel (Elizabeth)*de Lacy
b. 1154*

Gen. 6 John FitzAlan b. abt 1195* A.D., France

d.
m. Isabella D'Aubigny in Arundel, Sussex
, England, 1222 A.D.

Gen. 7 John FitzAlan, II, Earl of Arundel, b. May 1223

d. Nov 1267, Shropshire,
England
m1 Matilda L. Boteler, 1240 A.D.
b. 1225 A.D.
d.
m2. Maud (?)

Gen. 8 John Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, Lord of Oswesty b. 14 Sep 1246,
Shropshire, England

d. 18 Mar 1271/72
m. Isabella de Mortimer in 1260, England b. 1248*

Gen. 9 Sir Richard I Fitzalan, Knight, 7th Earl of Arundel, b. 1267*

d.
m. Alice de Saluzzo, < 1285*

Gen. 10 Edmund Fitzalan, 8th Earl of Arundel

b. 01 May 1285
d. 17 Nov 1326 (Beheaded for treason)
m. Alice de Warenne Plantagenet in 1305, Arundel
b. 1286*

Gen. 11 Richard I, "The Copped Hat" Fitzalan, 10th Earl of Arundel

b. 03 Feb 1296/97 *
d. 24 Jan 1375/76
m1. Isabel le Despenser of Loughborough
on 09 Feb 1321, annulled 04 Dec 1344
m2. Alianor (Eleanor) de Lancaster Plantagenet,
on 05 Feb 1344
b. 1311* Wales* d. 11 Jan 1371/72

Gen. 12 John Fitzalan, b. abt 1349 *

d. 1379 Drowned in the Irish Sea
m. Eleanor Maltravers in 1356.
b. 1345 *
d. 1404 *

Gen. 13 William Fitzalan, Knight of the Garter, b. 1366*

d. 1400
m. Agnes (unknown)

Gen. 14 Ranulph Fitzalan de Arundel

b. 1380 *

-6-

d.
m. Juliana de Arundel
b. 1384*

Gen. 15 Alice Fitzalan de Arundel
b. 1404 *

d.
m. Bartholomew Collinridge
b. 1383*

-6-

Gen. 16 Ursula Collinridge
b. 1420 *

d.
m. Geoffrey Dormer III, West Wycombe,
Buckinghamshire, England
b. 1417 *
d.

Gen. 17 William Dormer, West Wycombe
b. 1455 *
d. 1505
-6-

m1. Jane Launcelyn
b. 1460

Gen. 18 Agnes Dormer
b. 1482 *
d.
m. John Robert Baldwin, Aylesbury, Surrey
b. 11 Aug 1470
d. 14 Oct 1545

From this point forward, only the Baldwin connection has been researched and can be found in the original Baldwin Genealogy, pp 2 – 3 of this paper.

The Fitzalan – Plantagenet Connection

Richard "the Copped Hat" Fitzalan, 10th Earl of Arundel, b. 1313 *
d. 24 Jan 1375/76
m1. Isabelle Despenser b. 09 Feb 1320/21, Essex, England
m2. Eleanor Plantagenet, b. 1311*, Wales, d. 11 Jan 1371/72,
Arundel, Sussex, England

(NOTE: The above marriage of Richard and Eleanor will move us to the second major branch, through the Plantagenets)

This connection had to be made, working backward from the marriage of Richard "the Copped Hat" Fitzalan and Eleanor de Lancaster Plantagenet. Richard had married first, Isabel de Despenser, born 09 Feb 1320/21. Although one son was born to this marriage, Edmund Fitzalan, the marriage was doomed from the beginning. Following the execution of her father in 1326 and her grandfather at the same time, it is believed that

Richard's wife had no further value to him and he wanted to get rid of her. To do it "properly" he appealed to the Pope and the marriage was annulled on 04 Dec 1344 by papal mandate. Supposedly this annulment was granted on the grounds that both parties were not of age and the marriage was performed without their consent. Isabel's grandfather was executed by hanging at age 90.

Since there are "breaks" in the blood lines of some of the royalty involved, it was necessary to start the "upward" movement at an earlier point in the lineage. There is little question that William I, The Conqueror had a genetic connection with the Plantagenets. The result of tracing this connection is found below.

Gen. 1 William I, The Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, King of England
b. 14 Oct 1027 in Valaise, France
d. 09 Sep 1087, Rouen, France
m. Matilda of Flanders in 1049
b. 1031

Gen. 2 Henry I, Beauclerc, King of England
b. 1068 in Selby, Yorkshire, England
d. 01 Dec 1135 food poisoning in Normandy
m. Edith (Matilda) Daughter of King Malcom III, Scotland
b.
d. 01 May 1167

Gen. 3 Matilda, Daughter of Henry I
b. 1102
d.
m. Geoffrey V, Count of Anjou
b.
d. 07 Sep 1151

Note: Henry I's only son William, drowned at age 17. To insure blood lines to the next generation among other reasons, Henry arranged the marriage of his daughter, Matilda, to Geoffrey V, Count of Anjou. Their sons, Henry (1155), Richard, the lion-hearted (1157), (1158), and John (1167) clearly disliked each other making this family the "soap opera" of the 12th century!

Gen. 4 Henry II Curtmantle Plantagenet,
b. 04 Mar 1132/33
d. 06 Jul 1189
m. Eleanor of Aquitaine
b. 1121*
d.

Gen. 5 John I "lack land" Plantagenet
b. 24 Dec 1166/67
d. 19 Oct 1216 Newcastle
m. Isabella Taillefer of Angouleme
b.
d. 1187

Gen. 6 Henry III of Winchester, King of England
b. 10 Oct 1206

d. 1272*

m. Eleanor Berenger of Provence, France on 14 Jan 1236.

b. 1217*

d.

Gen. 7 Edmund "Crouchback" Plantagenet, Prince of England, 1st Earl

b. 1244

Of Lancaster

d.

m. Blanche d'Artois

b. 1246*

d. 1301*

Gen. 8 Henry Plantagenet, 3rd Earl of Lancaster

b. 1281

d. 1345

m. Maud de Chaworth in 1295

Gen. 9 Eleanor Plantagenet

b. 1318* Grismond Castle

d. 1371* Arundel Castle

m. Richard "The Copped Hat" Fitzalan 05 Feb 1344

b. 03 Feb 1296/97

The generation 9 marriage of Eleanor Plantagenet and Richard Fitzalan is repeated as the generation 11 of the Fitzalan genealogy. The links are now completed from William I, The Conqueror, (1027) to the Plantagenets to the Fitzalans to the Baldwins to the Jacksons, ending with Robert Charles Jackson (1981).

The last major link to the Baldwins from ancient times follows along a listing of French kings, Counts, or Noblemen, to the coronation of Geoffrey V.

Gen. 1 Roricon of Maine, France

b. 790*

m. Blichilde of Maine, France in 834

b. 794*

Gen. 2 Wulgrim de Angouleme, France

b. 835*

m. Rosalinde, Countess of Agenois

b. 842*, Toulouse, Haute, France

d. 03 May 866*

Gen. 3 Alduin of Angouleme, Count

b. 866* Angouleme Charente, France

m. Wife- Countess of Angouleme

b. 870*, Charente, France

Gen. 4 Guillaume I Taillefer

b. 895* Angouleme, Charente, France

m. Wife-

b. 900*, Charente, France

Gen. 5 Armand Manzer Taillefer

b. 924* Angouleme, Charente, France

m. Hildegard Taillefer
b. 926* Angouleme, Charente, France
d. 992 – 1001 * St. Cybar, France
d. 992*

Gen. 6 Guillaume II Taillefer
b. 952 Charente, France
d. 06 Oct 1020*
m. ?

Gen. 7 Geoffrey Taillefer
b. 988* Charente, France
m. Petronille de Archaic 1014
b. 994* Conteville, France
d. 1048

Gen. 8 Foulques Taillefer, Count of Angouleme
b. 1015* Charente, France
m. Cando Vagena before 1084
b. 1062, Angouleme, Aquitaine, France
d. 1087

Gen. 9 Guillaume Taillefer III, Count of Angouleme
b. 1084* Angouleme, Charente, France
m. Vitaboy de Denauges, before 1108
b. 1086* Gironde, France
d. 16 Apr 1118
Contemporary to King Henry I.

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THE DERIVATION OF "BALDWIN" SURNAME AND EARLY HISTORY: FROM CHARLEMAGNE TO WILLIAM I

The name "Baldwin" comes from the old German or Scandinavian meaning conqueror or victor. From the syllable "Bald" quick and speedy, and the "win" signifying victor or conqueror, as "all win" or "all conqueror." The name appears as early as 672 in records. One of the names to appear in history is Baldwin, son of Gan, a young French knight, killed in the Battle of Roncevalles, 778 A.D. (the Basque ambush of Charlemagne's army as they moved through the Pyrennes back to France. All of the knights who were under attack were killed including Roland)

The name, through the centuries, has undergone many different spellings including Baldewyne, Baldwyn, Baldewin, and Baldwin. Baldwin of Iron Arm was the founder of Burges in 837 A.D. His descendants ruled the Dukedom of Flanders. Matilda, daughter of the Duke of Flanders, married William the Conqueror. The name appears in the roll of Battle Abbey. (1)

After the conquest in 1066, the Baldwin's became the Earls of Devonshire. The family is traced through Earls of Flanders to Godfrey de Buillon, leader of the only successful crusade against Jerusalem. Some sources indicate that Baudewyn de Brugge appeared in England during the conquest and probably is the common ancestor for the English Baldwins(2). The lineage from the earlier times is noted in the next section, "The Baldwin Genealogy."

In examining the work of Sewell(3) on the descent of Mathilda of Flanders, he cites much information on the Baldwin ancestry. His genealogy after Charlemagne follows.

Generation 1. Louis I (the pious), Emperor of the West, born August, 778 A.D. Louis succeeded Charlemagne as Emperor of the West. Under Frankish Law, Charlemagne's empire was to be divided among his three sons., Pepin I, Charles the younger, and Louis I.

The death of Pepin I, King of Italy (810 A.D.) and Charles the Younger, who died in 811 A.D., left Louis I, King of Aquataine as the only heir. Louis married in 798, Irmengard of Hesbain.

Children: Lothair I, Holy Roman Emperor, 795 – 855 A.D.

Pepin I, King of Aquataine, 797 – 838 A.D.

Louis II, King of the East Franks, 805-876 A.D.

Louis I set out to establish his empire according to Christian principles. He ordered Bishops to stop wearing military attire and expelled women of "loose" morals from the court. He tried to centralize the legal system but his vision of one empire with one ruler, one people and one law failed to succeed. Louis married Judith of Bavaria in 819 A.D.

Children: Charles II the Bald, King of the West Franks 823 – 877
Giselle

Upon Louis's death, the empire was to be divided into three parts:
Charles the Bald received the West Frankish Kingdom,
Lothair, The Kingdom of Lothair
Louis, the German, East Frankish Kingdom.

Generation 2. Charles the Bald, 823 – 877
m. Ermentrude, daughter of the Count of Orleans

Children:

Louis II "the stammerer" King of France
Princess Judith
Hersent

Generation 3. Princess Judith, 844
After two unsuccessful marriages, she married, in 862,
Baldwin I.

Children:

Baldwin II "the Bald" of Flanders

Generation 4. Baldwin II "the Bald", Count of Flanders, 865 – 918 A.D.
m. Aethryth, daughter of Alfred the Great, King of
England.

Children:

Arnolph I "the old", Count of Flanders

Generation 5. Arnolph I "the Old" Count of Flanders
Had a relationship with Alice of Vermandois

Children:

Baldwin III, Count of Flanders 940-962

Generation 6. Baldwin III, Count of Flanders & Artois
m. Mathilda, daughter of the Duke of Saxony in 961

Child:

Arnolph II, "the Young", Count of Flanders, 961-988

Generation 7. Arnolph II, "the Young" Count of Flanders

m. Rosela 968

Child:

Baldwin IV "the Bearded", Earl or Count of Flanders

Generation 8. Baldwin IV "the Bearded" 980 – 1035

m1. Ogive in 1012, daughter of Frederick I, Count of
Luxembourg.

Child:

Baldwin V, Count of Flanders

Generation 9. Baldwin V. Count of Flanders. 1012-1067

m. Princess Adela Capet of France, daughter of the King.

Children:

Baldwin VI, Count of Flanders, 1030-1070

Mathilda of Flanders 1032-1083, Caen, Normandy

Interred at Holy Trinity Abbey, Caen

m. William "the Conqueror" 7th Duke of Normandy and King of England.

Children:

Robert II Curthose, Duke of Normandy, 1054-1134

Richard, Duke of Bernay 1055-1075, died without issue.

Cicela of Holy Trinity, Abbess of Caen, France (1056-1127)

Adeliza, who became a nun, born 1055.

William II Rufus, King of England from 1087-1100

Constance, 1066-1090, married Alan IV, Count of Brittany

Adela 1067 – 1137, married Stephen, Count of Blois
(Their son Stephen, King of England 1135-1154)

Agatha, b. 1064

Matilda

Henry I Beauclerc, King of England,
b. 1068.

d. 1135, food poisoning.

m. Edith, daughter of Malcolm III, Scotland.

The extensions from this point on can be found on page 7 of the Baldwin Ancestral Direct Line, 1259 – 2008, revised 2009.

References

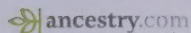
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To the Surrogate of the County of Cayuga: The petition of Isaac Burwell of the town of Mentz, County of Cayuga and State of New York, respectfully sheweth that Josiah Baldwin, late of the town of Mentz in the County of Cayuga and State of New York departed this life on or about the second day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty; that the said deceased was at the time of his death an inhabitant of the said county of Cayuga; that he left a last will and testament which is dated the sixteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight; that in and by the said will, the said deceased appointed your petitioner Phebe Easting, Executor thereof; that the said deceased left the following heirs at law and next of kin, towit: Thomas Baldwin of the town of Henrietta, County of Loraine, State of Ohio, Jemima Bayles, wife of John Bayles of the town, county and state last foresaid, James Baldwin of Oakland County, Michigan, David Baldwin of Greenburgh, Decatur County, Indiana, Betsey Tichenor, wife of John Tichenor of the town of Parrishville, St. Lawrence County, Anna Tichenor, wife of Silas Tichenor, Phebe Easting, Huldah Burwell, wife of Isaac Burwell, Rhoda Vorce, wife of Sheldon Vorce and Esther C. Baldwin, an infant daughter of Madison Baldwin, deceased and all of the County of Cayuga; that said will related to both real and personal estate, that said Esther C. Baldwin has no general guardian; that your petitioner is desirous of proving said last will and testament as a will of real estate, that the same may be recorded as such in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided. Your petitioner, therefore, prays the surrogate aforesaid that the necessary steps may be taken before him for that purpose, and that Sheldon Vorce of the town of Mentz aforesaid may be appointed special guardian to the said Esther Baldwin for the purpose of appearing for and taking care of her interests in the further proceedings in the matter. Dated the 6th day of June 1840 ---

Signed Isaac Burwell

Cayuga County: Isaac Burwell being duly sworn deposed and says that the facts stated in the above petition by him signed and true to the best of his knowledge and belief. Sworn this 6th day of June 1840 and before me, George H. Wood, Surrogate

Signed Isaac Burwell



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New York Census, 1790-1890

Name: **Josiah Baldwin**State: **NY**County: **Cayuga County**Township: **Age 83 Mentz**Year: **1840**Page: **074**Database: **NY 1840 Pensioners List****Source Information:**

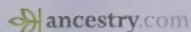
Jackson, Ronald V., Accelerated Indexing Systems, comp., *New York Census, 1790-1890* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc., 1999. Original data: Compiled and digitized by Mr. Jackson and AIS from microfilmed schedules of the U.S. Federal Decennial Census, territorial/state censuses, and/or census substitutes.

Description:

This database contains indexes to the New York (U.S.A.) portions of the 1810-1870 U.S. Federal Censuses as well as indexes to 1815 Port Arrivals, the 1840 Pensioners List, the 1890 Veteran's Schedules and other early censuses. Information contained in these indexes includes name, state, county, township, age at time of record, year of record, name of record set, and other source information. [Learn more...](#)

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American Genealogical-Biographical Index (AGBI)

Name: **Josiah Baldwin**Birth Date: **1750**Birthplace: **Connecticut**Volume: **o8**Page Number: **236**Reference: **Record of Conn. Men in mil. And naval service during the Rev. war, 1775-1783. By Henry P. Johnston. Hartford. 1889. (17,779p.): 76, 117, 389, 492, 500, 549, 614, 629****Source Information:**

Godfrey Memorial Library, comp.. *American Genealogical-Biographical Index (AGBI)* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc., 1999. Original data: Godfrey Memorial Library. *American Genealogical-Biographical Index*. Middletown, CT, USA: Godfrey Memorial Library.

Description:

This database contains millions of records of people whose names have appeared in printed genealogical records and family histories. With data from sources largely from the last century, each entry contains the person's complete name, the year of the biography's publication, the person's state of birth (if known), abbreviated biographical data, and the book and page number of the original reference. [Learn more...](#)

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State of New York,
Cayuga COUNTY.

personally appeared in open Court, before the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Cayuga and State of New York, ~~and calling~~ ^{as the first day of August} Josiah Baldwin a resident of ~~Monte~~ ^{Monte} in the County of Cayuga and State of New York, aged ~~seventy five~~ ^{seventy five} years, who being first duly sworn, according to law, doth on his oath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress, passed June 7th, 1832:—That he enjoyed the service under the following named officers, and served as herein stated:—That about the last of May in the first of June A.D. 1778 at the town of Hanover in the County of Morris in the State of New Jersey he enlisted into the company of artificers commanded by Captain Samuel Haynes (the name of his Colonel he does not now remember) for a term of three months, that he continued to serve in said company in the ship yard in the city of New York during the whole of said term of three months when he was discharged, that he was engaged in building "Chevaux-de-frise" during said term. He further declares that in the month of May A.D. 1778 he again enlisted into the company of artificers commanded by Captain Jeremiah Broun in Colonel Labe Baldwin's Regiment for a term of one year, that he continued to serve in said ^{company} during the whole of said term of one year, that he joined the army of Gen. Washington at Valley Forge and continued with said army until the expiration of his term of service, that from Valley Forge the said army moved to Muncouth where the battle of Muncouth took place. Said army moved from Muncouth to Brunswick where it halted a few days and from thence to the "White plains" where it lay until about the month of September, when it removed to near Quaker Hill in Dutchess County in the State of New York, where it remained until it went into winter quarters at Middlebrook in the State of New Jersey where it remained until the spring of 1779. He further declares that in the month of July A.D. 1781 he again enlisted into the company of artificers

commanded by Captain William Crocker (the name of his Colonel he does not now remember) that he soon after joined the French Troops under the command of Count Rochambeau at Bampton plain in the State of New Jersey, and moved on with said Army to Williamsburgh in the State of Virginia where ~~where~~ he remained with the ~~baggage~~ baggage and Luggage of said Army until about the twelfth of December thereafter when he left said place for home where he arrived about the 24th day of the same month, making in the whole a term of five months. He further declares that in the month of February AD 1776, he marched with the company of militia commanded by Captain ----- Dayton in Colonel Jacob Fords Regiment to the City of New York, where he continued in the service of the United States for a term of one month when he was discharged & returned home to Hanover aforesaid. He further declares that in the month of November AD 1776 he was again called into the service in the company of Militia commanded by Captain Isaac Halsey, in Col Jacob Fords Regiment, and marched to Springfield in the State of New Jersey, that he continued to serve at this time for a term of one month. That in the month of December thereafter he volunteered for a term of three months into the company of Captain Jonas Ward in Col Eleazar Lindlays Regiment & marched to Woodbridge, where at and near which place he lay and continued to serve for a term of three months when he was discharged. He further declares that in the month of October AD 1777 he again entered the

Servic of the United States in the Company of
Militia Commanded by Captain --- Brown in 1812
and marched in said company under the command
of Gen William Wyndes towards Saratoga in the
State of New York to meet the army of Burgoin.
that he marched to Warock near New Windsor
in the State of New York when news was received of
the capture of Gen Burgoin and the army halted
where it remained a few days & returned home.
that his term of service at this time was one month.
He further declares that in the month of November
thereafter he again entered the service in the com-
pany of militia commanded by Captain Josiah
Hall, and marched to Hattenfield in the State
of New Jersey ^{at a} near ^{place} where he was stationed and
continued to serve for a term of one month when
he was discharged and returned home. He further
declares that he has no ^{documentary or} other proof of his said
services than the affidavits of Moses McCombs now
on the files of the War Department. He hereby relin-
quishes every claim to an annuity or pension ex-
cept the present and declares that his name
is not on the pension list of any State or territory.

Brown & Subscribed the day & year aforesaid

J. L. Richardson Josiah Baldens
First Judge of Circuit

05-17291

SERVICE

NUMBER

Continental
New Jersey

Baldwin, Josiah

B. 12.079

CONTENTS

1285
New York

Dead

Josiah Baldwin
of Kentucky — in the State of New York
who was a M^{aj}. & Dr. in the Company commanded
by Captain Haynes & others of the Regt. commanded
by Col. Baldwin & others in the New Jersey
Army for One year and 20 days Artificer
and 11 months & 10 days private

✓ M^{aj}. & Dr. in the Company
of the New Jersey
Artillery

Entered on the Roll of New York
at the rate of 113 Dollars 77 Cents per annum
to commence on the 15th day of March, 1831.

Certificate of Pension issued the 30 day of Octo-
ber 1832 — and sent to A. Gould

Amount to 15th of Sept. 1832 \$170 65
Pensioned allowance ending of Mar 33 56 88

\$227 53

{ Revolutionary Claim
Not June 7, 1832 }

Recorded by *W. H. Hiles* Clk
Book D Vol. D Page 69

Paid at the Treasury under the
Act of the 6th April 1838 from
4 March to 2 June 1840
Notified 11. Nov 1841

Let to H. C. Rensselaer & Co.
24 Dec. 1837

State of New-York,
Cayuga COUNTY,

On this 9th day of August, A. D. 1832

personally appeared ~~in open Court~~, before the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Cayuga and State of New-York, ~~and setting~~, Josiah Baldwin a resident of ~~New-York~~ in the County of Cayuga

and State of New-York, aged ~~about~~ ^{about} ~~five~~ ^{five} years, who being first duly sworn, according to law, doth on his oath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress, passed June 7th, 1832:—That he entered the service under the following names officers, and served as herein stated:—That about the last of May or the first of June A.D. 1775 at the town of Stanover in the County of Morris in the State of New-Jersey he enlisted into the company of artificers commanded by Captain Samuel Haynes (the name of his Colonel he does not now remember) for a term of three months, that he continued to serve in said company in the ship yard in the city of New-York during the whole of said term of three months when he was discharged, that he was engaged in building "Chevaux-de-frise" during said term, He further declares that in the month of May, A.D. 1778 he again enlisted into the company of artificers commanded by Captain Jeremiah Boren in Colonel Labe Baldwin's Regiment for a term of one year, that he continued to serve in said ^{company} during the whole of said term of one year, that he joined the army of Gen. Washington at Valley Forge and continued with said army until the expiration of his term of service, that from Valley Forge the said army moved to Monmouth where the battle of Monmouth took place, said army moved from Monmouth to Brunswick where it halted a few days and from thence to the "White plains" where it lay until about the month of September, when it removed to near Quaker Hill in Dutchess County in the State of New-York, where it remained until it went into winter quarters at Middlebrook in the State of New-Jersey where it remained until the spring of 1778, He further declares that in the month of July A.D. 1751 he again enlisted into the company of artificers

commanded by Captain William Crocker (the name of his Colonel he does not now remember) that he soon after joined the French Troops under the command of Count Rochambeau at Red Bank plain in the State of New Jersey, and moved on with said Army to Williamsburgh in the State of Virginia where he remained with the Horses and Luggage of said Army until about the twelfth of December thereafter when he left said place for home where he arrived about the 24th day of the same month, making in the whole a term of five months. He further declares that in the month of February AD 1776, he marched with the company of militia commanded by Captain --- Dayton in Colonel Jacob Fords Regiment to the City of New York, where he continued in the service of the United States for a term of one month when he was discharged & returned home to Hanover aforesaid. He further declares that in the month of November AD 1776 he was again called into the service in the company of Militia commanded by Captain Isaac Halsey, in Col Jacob Fords Regiment, and marched to Springfield in the State of New Jersey, that he continued to serve at this time for a term of one month. That in the month of December thereafter he volunteered for a term of three months into the Company of Captain Jonas Ward in Col Elias Lindlays Regiment & marched to Woodbridge, where at and near which place he lay and continued to serve for a term of three months when he was discharged. He further declares that in the month of October AD 1777 he again entered the

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continued to serve for a term of one month when
he was discharged and returned home. He further
declares that he has ^{documentary or} no other proof of his said
service than the affidavit of Moses McComb our
that he received a ^{document} discharging him ^{from said} ^{service} but has lost the same
on the files of the War Department. He hereby relin-
quishes every claim to an annuity or pension ex-
cept the present and declares that his name
is not on the pension list of any State or territory
Brown & subscribed the day & year aforesaid

J. L. Richardson Josiah Baldwin
First Judge of Cayuga

BRIEF in the case of Josiah Baldwin
for Liberty in the State of N. York
 (Act 7th June, 1832.)

1. Was the declaration made before a Court or a Judge? *before a Judge*
2. If before a Judge, does it appear that the applicant is disabled by bodily infirmity? *it does so appear*
3. How old is he? *Twenty five years*
4. State his service, as directed in the form annexed.

Period.	Duration of Service.			Rank.		Names of General and field Officers under whom he served.
	Years.	Months.	Days.	As a	Gen.	
<i>June 1776 -</i>	<i>3</i>			<i>Artificer</i>	<i>Capt. Sam. Hughes</i>	<i>Delaware</i>
<i>May 1778</i>	<i>1</i>			<i>do</i>	<i>Col. Josiah Baldwin</i>	<i>do</i>
<i>July 1781</i>	<i>5</i>			<i>do</i>	<i>Capt. Crocker</i>	<i>do</i>
<i>Feb 1776</i>	<i>1</i>			<i>Private</i>	<i>Col. Ford</i>	
<i>Nov 1776</i>	<i>1</i>			<i>"</i>	<i>do do</i>	
<i>Dec 1776</i>	<i>3</i>			<i>"</i>	<i>Col. E. Tindley</i>	
<i>Oct 1777</i>	<i>1</i>			<i>"</i>	<i>Gen. W. Mifflin</i>	
<i>Nov 1777</i>	<i>1</i>			<i>"</i>	<i>Capt. Hall</i>	

5. In what battles was he engaged? *none*
6. Where did he reside when he entered the service? *Hammonton - New Jersey*
7. Is his statement supported by living witnesses, by documentary proof, by traditionary evidence, by incidental evidence, or by the rolls? *Traditionary testimony alone*
8. Are the papers defective as to form or authentication? and if so, in what respect? *the papers are correct in form and authentication*

I Certify that the foregoing statement and the answers agree with the evidence in the case above mentioned.

Wm. Gordon Examining Clerk.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Second Comptroller's Office,

October 28th 1841.

Sir:

Under the act of the 6th of April, 1838, entitled "An act directing the transfer of money remaining unclaimed by certain Pensioners, and authorizing the payment of the same at the Treasury of the United States," *The child of Josiah Baldwin*, Ac^{ty}, a Pensioner on the Roll of the Albany, N.Y. Agency, at the rate of One hundred & 13 Dollars and 44 Cents per annum, under the law of the 7th June 1832, has been paid at this Department, from the 4th of March to the 2^d June 1840.

Respectfully yours,

William B. Parry

Comptroller.

To the Commissioner of Pensions,

Present.

State of New York
County of Cayuga

On the 29th day of June - 1850
before me Nathaniel Port - a Justice of the Peace in and for said
County personally appeared Rhoda Torce - a resident of Mentz -
in said County who being first duly sworn according to law doth
on his oath make the following Declaration in order to obtain
an increase of pension in the case of Josiah Baldwin - deceased
by virtue of the law under which he received a pension -

That she is one of the children of Josiah Baldwin - who was a
pensioner of the United States at the rate of about one hundred &
fifteen dollars per annum. That the said Josiah Baldwin -
died in said County on the second day of June - in the Year
one thousand eight hundred and forty - That the following
named are the only children of the said Josiah Baldwin that
are now living viz Thomas Baldwin, James Baldwin, David Baldwin,
Anna Tithenew, Elizabeth Tithenew, Semina Boyliff, Peter Williams and Rhoda Torce -

And each of them are over twenty one Years of age. -
In support of which claim Declarant refers the pension
Department to the evidence on file in that office and
thereby appoints W. Valentine of Albany N.Y. the Agent for
the prosecution of said claim for the term of one Year and
the pension Department is hereby authorized and requested to
correspond with no other person than said Valentine or his
substitute for the term aforesaid - Declarant further with
Subscribed & Sworn to before me } said Josiah Baldwin left no written
this 29th day of June - 1850

Nathaniel Port Justice
of the Peace

Rhoda Torce

I certify that I am personally acquainted with Rhoda Torce -

That she is the identical person above named and
described and her statement is entitled to full faith & credit

N Port Justice
of the Peace

State of New York
County of Cayuga

residents of Montez in said county who being first duly sworn according to law depose that Josiah Baldwin — a pensioner of the United States died in said county on the second day of June — in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty — that he left no widow and the following named are the only children of the said ^{Josiah Baldwin} that are now living viz Thomas Baldwin, James Baldwin, David Baldwin, Anna Tichenor, Elizabeth Tichenor, Demaria Bayless, Rebea Perkins and Rhoda Force — and each of them are over twenty one years of age

Subscribed & Sworn to before { Daniel Tichenor
on this 15th day of July, 1850 { J. M. Pickell
the names "Josiah Baldwin" including before mentioned
Morace Perkins Justice of the Peace
in & for Cayuga County

I George West I am personally acquainted with Daniel Tichenor and John W. Pickell above named, and that they are credible and competent witnesses and their statement is entitled to entire confidence & belief

Morace Perkins Justice of the Peace
in & for Cayuga County

will declare being administered

Rhoda Force



OFFICE OF
AUDITOR FOR INTERIOR DEPARTMENT
IN REPLYING QUOTE INTERNAL

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

December 18, 1914.

The Commissioner of Pensions.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 11th inst. (Rev. War Sec.)
you are informed that, according to the latest account rendered
by the U. S. Pension Agent, at New York, N. Y.,
the records of this office show last payment to have been made to
Josiah Baldwin, Priv., War Rev., certificate No. 1285,
at \$ 113.77 per ~~month~~ annum to June 2, 1840, the date of his death,
to John L. Schoolcraft, attorney for David Baldwin, Betsey Tichenor, Jamina
Bayles, Thomas Baldwin, Anna Tichenor, Eulalia Burwell, Rhode Vorce,
Phoebe Easting, and Esther C. Baldwin, children.

Letter herewith returned.

Respectfully,

By

W. W. Wiley
Auditor.
W. W. Wiley
W

Deputy Auditor.

FOREWORD

For some time now, I have left the Baldwin genealogy idle in my files. After spending many hours examining references, published and unpublished genealogies of the Baldwin's, legal documents in several counties in New Jersey (the claimed birthplace of Josiah), I came up "shut out" of new information and set this effort aside.

In 2008, by a stroke of pure luck, I "surfed the web" and came across an advertisement for photographs of the grave stones of Revolutionary War military personnel. I immediately sent an E-mail note to that address, knowing that Josiah probably had some role in the war effort. I included the information my father had gathered on Josiah's family. At 11:30 P.M. that night my phone rang, it was a Mr. Daryl Verstraite from New York. He had just returned home from work (at 2:30 A.M. ET) and found my Email. After a brief discussion he said he thought he had some information on Josiah. Indeed he did! While we were talking he was looking through records and said, "Oh, yes. I have photographs of Josiah's stone and also that of his wife, Martha, would you like me to send them to you?" They were here on my computer in fifteen minutes.(Sec. 13) Mr. Verstrait had, as a hobby, photographing New York State's cemeteries containing the remains of the veterans of that conflict. He had visited the cemetery in Mentz, Cayuga County, New York, and had taken pictures there. The dates on the stones were exactly the dates my father had written down. A break through!

Next I wrote to the Cayuga County records office for any legal documents which might have been filed by or for him. A copy of his last will and testament, various papers filed with respect to the estate, and a sworn affidavit Josiah himself made, outlining his war services were photo-copied to me. (Sec. 11)

I then wrote to the County offices of Essex and Morris counties in New Jersey. They had one Josiah Baldwin in their records from Orange, New Jersey. They had no record of any Josiah Baldwin, 1757, in Hanover, Morris, New Jersey. My requests were sent to the county librarian. She was helpful regarding the Josiah in Orange and sent me all of the information she had on him. I was able to develop a genealogy for that Josiah. (Sec. 9) The evidence was strong that this Josiah was NOT our Josiah.

My next contact was with a David Baldwin, now retired and living in Florida. It turns out that he had information on a Josiah Baldwin in Bridport, Addison, Vermont. Apparently, in tracing his own line, it led to Bridport. He had copies of land purchases and sales involving a Thomas and Josiah Baldwin which he graciously sent to me.(Sec. 12) I have included copies of the original documents followed by a "translation" from script writing to the printed word. In addition, he had prepared a list of possible children of Thomas. Unfortunately, his list omitted the name Josiah, but David said its very possible that Josiah was his son.

One more step, I obtained a copy of an application for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution for a Sally Baldwin Gerber. These applications are scrutinized to make sure the applicant is qualified. Clearly Sally's genealogy went back to Josiah Baldwin and contained exactly the same information regarding his birth, home, moves and

descendants. Sally's ancestors followed a line from Josiah's (1757) eldest son, Thomas, while ours are the descendants of Josiah's second son, James. (Sec. 16, 14)

While this is a rather long foreword, I thought it was an important way to show that small bits of new information can open a door which was apparently sealed shut. I hope you all enjoy reading about your genetic history, the Baldwin line.

Robert L. Jackson
2010

THE FAMILY OF ALVIN BALDWIN AND MARTHA

Alvin b. 01 Feb 1820 Bridport, VT. Martha b. 1822, New Jersey
d.
m.

Children:

1. Mary Baldwin b. 1853 Oakland County, Michigan
d.
m.

2. Alpheus (Alpheus) b. Feb 1851, Oakland, Michigan
d.
m. 1880, Emma, b. 1856

Children:

1. Etta b. Nov 1877, Oakland, Michigan
d.
m.

2. Ada M. b. ~ 1889, Oakland, Michigan
d.
m.

(The 1910 census shows the residency of Ada to be Detroit, Ward 3, Michigan. She was employed as a stenographer for an advertising agency in Detroit)

3. Cyrenus A. b. 01 Nov 1891 Oakland MI.
d.
m.

(A copy of Cyrenus' draft registration form indicates that he had been a seaman in the Naval Reserve for three years)

3. Clara b. Jul 1861 Oakland County, Michigan
d.
m. Joseph J. Atkinson b. 1862, Pennsylvania

Children:

1. Tillie Atkinson b. 1895
d.
m.

2. Elmer Atkinson b. 1897
d. Dec 1968
m. Bertha, b. 1898 MI.

Children:

1. Donald Atkinson, b. 1921
d.
m.

2. Geraldine Atkinson b. 1923

APPENDIX A.

1. An Appeal to the Surrogate of the County of Cayuga regarding the passing of Josiah Baldwin from Isaac Burwell, husband of Huldah Baldwin Burwell, urging the legal steps be undertaken to process the Last Will and Testament of Josiah.

To the Surrogate of the County of Cayuga: the petition of Isaac Burwell of the town of Mentz, County of Cayuga and State of New York respectfully sheweth that Josiah Baldwin, late of the town of Mentz in the County of Cayuga and State of New York, departed this life on or about the second day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty; that the said deceased was at the time of his death, an inhabitant of the said County of Cayuga; that he left a last will and testament which is dated the sixteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight; that in and by the said will the said deceased appointed your petitioner and Phebe Easting Executors thereof; that the said deceased left the following heirs-at-law and next of kin; towit: Thomas Baldwin of the town of Henrietta, County of Loraine, State of Ohio, Jemima Bayles, wife of John Bayles of the town, county and state aforesaid, James Baldwin of Oakland County, Michigan, David Baldwin of Greenburgh, Decatur County, Indiana, Betsey(Elizabeth) Tichenor, wife of John Tichenor of the town of Parrishville, St. Lawrence County (New York), Anna Tichenor, wife of Silas Tichenor, Phebe Easting, Huldah Burwell, wife of Isaac Burwell, Rhoda Vorce, wife of Sheldon Vorce and Esther C. Baldwin an infant daughter of Madison Baldwin deceased, all of the County of Cayuga; that said will relates to both real and personal estate, that said Esther C. Baldwin has no general guardian; that your petitioners desirous of proving said last will and testament as a will of real estate; that the same may be recorded as such in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, your petitioners therefore pray the Surrogate aforesaid that the necessary steps may be taken before him for that purpose, and that Sheldon Vorce of the town of Mentz aforesaid may be appointed special guardian to the said Esther C. Baldwin, for the purpose of appearing for and taking care of her interests in the further proceedings in this matter.

Dated the 6th day of June 1840

*Isaac Burwell
Cayuga County*

Isaac Burwell being duly sworn deposed and says that the facts stated in the above petition by him signed, are true to the best of his knowledge and belief,

Isaac Burwell

Sworn this 6th day of June 1840, before me.

George H. Wood, Surrogate

2. The petition to the Surrogate Court to appoint a special guardian for Esther C. Baldwin, daughter of Madison Baldwin, deceased.

In the matter of the proof and probate of the last will and testament of Josiah Baldwin, deceased:

I, Sheldon Vorce of Mentz in the County of Cayuga do hereby consent to act as the special guardian to Esther C. Baldwin, an infant heir-at-law of Josiah Baldwin, late of Mentz, aforesaid deceased, for the sole purpose of appearing for her and taking care of her interest in the further proceedings in this matter.

Sheldon Vorce

Dated the sixth of June 1840

In the presence of George H. Wood, Surrogate

3. Notification to each of the heirs to appear before the Surrogate.

The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Thomas Baldwin and Jemima Bayles, wife of John Bayles of the town of Henrietta, Loraine County, Ohio' James Baldwin of Oakland County, Michigan, David Baldwin of Greenburgh, Decatur County, Indiana, Betsey (Elizabeth) Tichenor, sife of John Tichenor of Parrishville, St. Lawrence County (New York), Anna Tichenor, wife of Silas Tichenor, Phebe Easting, Huldah Burwell, wife of Isaac Burwell, Rhoda Vorce, wife of Sheldon Vorce, and Sheldon Vorce, Special Guardian to Esther C. Baldwin, all of the county of Cayuga, heirs-at-law and next of kin to Josiah Baldwin, late of Mentz in the County of Cayuga deceased, greeting:

You, each of you, are hereby cited, required, personally to be and appear before ou Surrogate of our County of Cayuga at this office in Auburn in said County on the twenty-third day of July next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to attend the proof and probate of the last will and testament of the said Josiah Baldwin, deceased, which relates to both real and personal estate, and is presented for proof and probate by Isaac Burwell, one of the Executors named therein, and hereof fail not.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of Office of our said Surrogate to be hereunto affixed and witness.

SEAL *George H. Wood, Surrogate of said county at Auburn, the sixth Day of June in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred And forty.*

George H. Wood, Surrogate

4. Statement of action of the Office of the Surrogate in preparing public notification of the estate of Josiah Baldwin.

We hereby formally admit due service of a copy of the written citation, dated the sixth of June 1840. John Tichenor, Betsey Tichenor, Phebe Easting, Rhoda Vorce, Sheldon Vorce, Special guardian of Esther C. Baldwin, Huldah Burwell, Anna (X) Tichenor mark. Isaac Burwell, witness to Anna Tichenor.

*State of New York, City and County of Albany,
E. W. Travis of the City of Albany.*

Being duly sworn says that he is foreman in the office of the Albany Evening Journal the paper published by the printer to the State, and that the notice of which the annexed is a printed copy has been regularly published in said Albany Evening Journal once in each week for six weeks successively, commencing on the eighth day of June last past.

Signed: Edward W. Travis

Sworn before me this 14th day of July 1840'

*Signed: Andrew White
Commissioner of Deeds*

5. Meeting at the Surrogate Court:

At a Surrogate Court held at the Surrogate Office in the village of Auburn in and for the County of Cayuga, on the twenty-third day of July A.D. 1840- present, George H. Wood, Surrogate. The instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Josiah Baldwin, late of Mentz in said county deceased, was offered for probate and for proof a a will of real and personal estate pursuant to the Statute. On filing due proof of the publication of the citation issued in this matter and the service of the same and open to heirs-at-law and next of kin to the deceased residing in this State, this matter was now brought on to be heard. Two of the witnesses to said will were produced in open court testified as follows in the matter of the proof and probate of the last Will and Testament of Josiah Baldwin, deceased:

Cayuga County, New York

William Paine of Mentz in said county being duly sworn deposes and says: "I was well acquainted with Josiah Baldwin, late of Mentz aforesaid deceased and was present when a certain instrument in writing now here shown to me dated the sixteenth day of May, 1838, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased by signing his name thereto. I heard him publish and declare the same to be his last Will

and Testament. The deceased requested me to become a subscribing witness to the execution thereof. I did so signed my name thereto as such witness in the presence of the deceased. The said deceased was, in my opinion at the time of the execution of said instrument of a sound and disposing mind and memory and in all aspects competent to make and publish Last Will and Testament and to devise real estate, that he was of full age and under no restraint that I know of."

Signed: William Paine

Sworn this 23rd day of July 1840 before me.

George H. Wood, Surrogate

In the matter of proof and probate of the Last Will and Testament of Josiah Baldwin, deceased-

Cayuga County. New York. Phebe Easting of Mentz in said county being duly sworn, deposed and said: "I am the Executrix named in the instrument in writing described in the foregoing affidavit of William Paine. The said instrument was delivered to me soon after the execution thereof by the deceased for safe keeping. I kept the same safely in my possession until after the death of the deceased and until the same was brought before the Surrogate of Cayuga County for proof and that while said instrument was in my possession and was in no respect altered or erased."

Signed: Phebe Easting

Sworn this 23rd day of July 1840.

George H. Wood, Surrogate

In the matter of proof and probate of the Last Will and Testament of Josiah Baldwin, deceased-

Lewis B. Moore of Aurelius in said county, being duly sworn deposes and says: "I was acquainted with Josiah Baldwin, late of Mentz in said county deceased. I was present when a certain instrument in writing now here shown to me, dated the sixteenth day of May 1838, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, was executed. I saw the deceased execute said instrument by signing his name thereto. I heard him publish and declare the same to be his last will and testament. The deceased requested me to become a subscribing witness to the execution thereof and did so and signed my name. The said deceased was in my opinion at the time of the execution of said instrument of a sound and disposing mind and memory, and in all aspects competent to make and publish a Last Will and Testament and to devise real estate, that he was of full age and under no restraint that I know of."

Signed: Lewis B. Moore

Sworn this 23rd day of July 1840 before me,

George H. Wood, Surrogate

6. THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF JOSIAH BALDWIN

In the name of God, Amen. I, Josiah Baldwin, of the town of Mentz, County of Cayuga and the State of New York, being weak of body but of sound and perfect mind and memory, do make and publish this to be my Last Will and Testament, that is to say:

Firstly, I give and bequeath unto my son James, the sum of one dollar, and to my daughter Anna Tichenor, I give and bequeath the like sum of one dollar, which seems, together with what they have here before received of me will be their full, equal shares of all my real and personal property. All the remainder of my real and personal Property I will bequeath to my sons and daughters hereafter named and the heirs of my son Madison Baldwin, deceased, are to have an equal share provided they live until they are twenty-one years of age.

Thomas Baldwin, David Baldwin, Betsey (Elizabeth) Tichenor, Huldah Burwell, Jemima Bayles, Phebe Easting and Rhoda Vorce and to their heirs, assigned forever, provided nevertheless that if the heirs or neither of them of Madison should not live to arrive at twenty years of age then said Madison's share of my estate to revert back to be equally divided between the last named sons and daughters and their heirs assigned. And it is hereby further enjoined and decreed by me that my daughter Phebe Easting and her children have a home at my house to superintend my business, nurses and takes care of me as long as she may live if she sees fit so to do. I do hereby appoint Isaac Burwell and my daughter, Phebe Easting, my executor and executrix of this, my Last Will and Testament. In witness thereof I have hereto set my hand and seal this 16th day of May 1838.

Signed: Josiah Baldwin (SEAL)

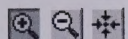
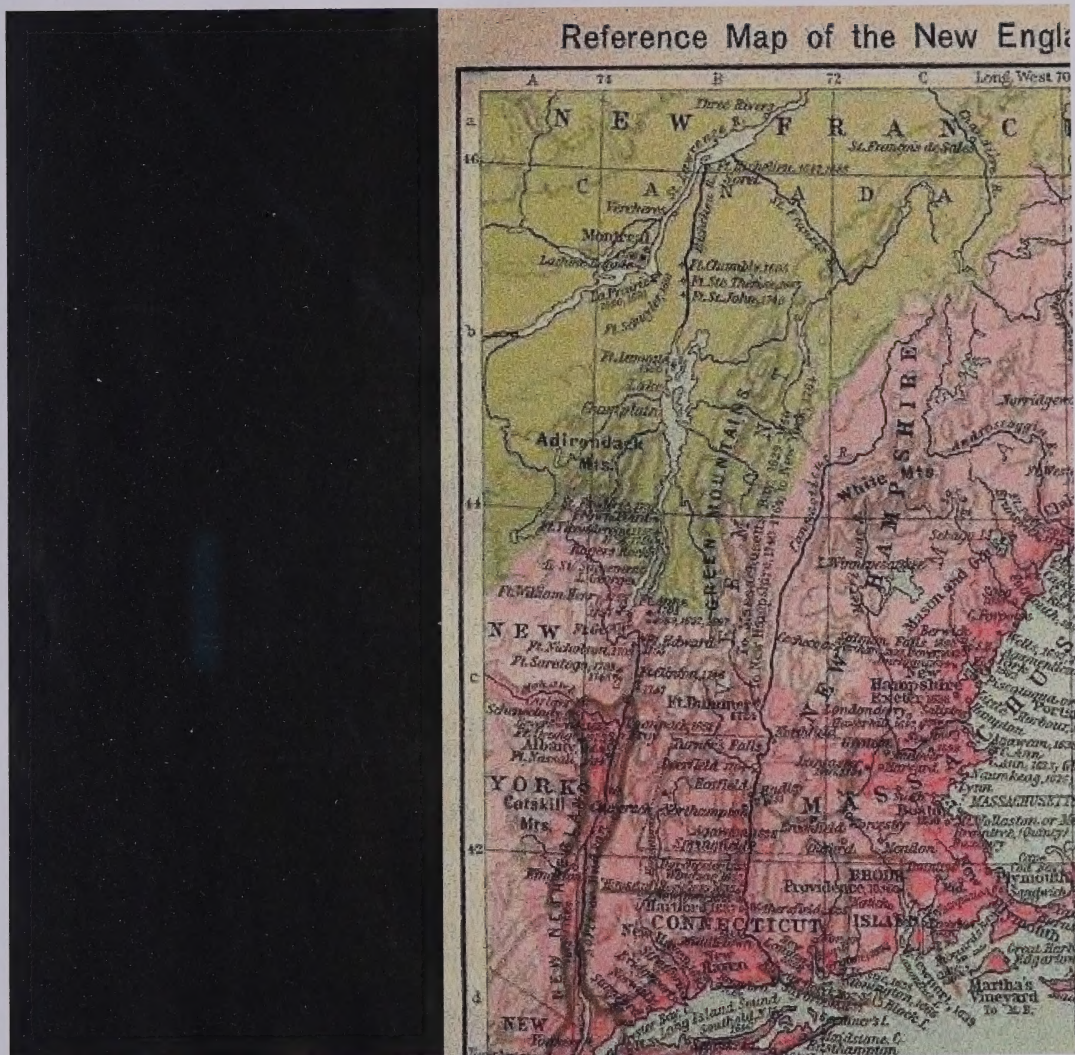
Signed, sealed and declared by the above named Josiah Baldwin and to be my last will and testament in the presence of us who have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses in the presence of the Testator.

William Ross, William Paine, Lewis Moore

7. The closing of the meeting called by the Surrogate

I hereby certify that the preceding is a true record of the proceeding proofs and examinations taken in the matter of the proof of the last will and testament of Josiah Baldwin, late of Mentz in the county of Cayuga, deceased, as a will of real and personal estate and also of the said will, and that the same were recorded on the twenty-third day of July in the years of our Lord one thousand eight hundred forty.

George H. Wood, Surrogate

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Images Online


THE BUCKINGHAMSHIRE BALDWIN FAMILIES PRE-COLONIAL TIMES

The earliest dates, up to the family of Richard I (1503) represent the best information I have been able to locate. Many of the dates are "best estimates" and, for the most part, have not been documented by legal writs or notes.

* John or William Baldwin and Agnes Dormer

1470 - b. Surrey, England 1482 -

Baldwin Generation 09

Richard 1 1503,

Richard Baldwin I and Ellen Pooke, married in 1528, in England

1503 - Aft. 1552

1507 -

b. Aston, Devonshire, England

d. Dunridge Parish, Aston-Clinton, Buckinghamshire, England

Baldwin Generation 10

Henry II Baldwin, b. 1529, Aston-Clinton, Buckinghamshire, England

Alice Baldwin, b. 1530, Buckinghamshire, England

John Baldwin, b. 1532, Buckinghamshire, England

Agnes Baldwin b. 1532*, Buckinghamshire, England

Cicely Baldwin b. 1534*, Buckinghamshire, England

Alice Baldwin b. 1535*, Buckinghamshire, England

Lettice Baldwin b. 1536*, Buckinghamshire, England

Richard Baldwin b. 1540

Cicely Baldwin b. 1547*, Buckinghamshire, England

Richard II

Alys (Alice)

Lettico

Henry Baldwin II and Alice Kinge, married 1555**

1529 - 1602

1539 - 1625**

b. Cholesbury, Buckinghamshire, England

d. Dunridge Parish, Aston-Clinton,

Baldwin Generation 11.

Henry Baldwin, b. 1558**, Aston-Clinton, Buckinghamshire, England

Sylvester Baldwin, b. Abt. 1565

John III, b. 1568, Buckinghamshire, England

Mary Baldwin, b. 1575*, Buckinghamshire, England

Agnes Baldwin, b. Jul 1579

Robert Baldwin, b. 1606, Buckinghamshire, England

Jane Baldwin, b. before 1622, Buckinghamshire, England

Richard III, b. before 1636, Buckinghamshire, England

• Kindred Connections, Family Search Disc 51 Pin#910556 and 910557

** Estimated dates

John Baldwin, III and Hannah Birchard, married in 1590**
1568 -

Baldwin Generation 12

*John Baldwin IV, b. 1619 ** Wendover, Buckinghamshire, England*
Richard Baldwin IV, b. 1634
Martha Baldwin
Agnes Baldwin
Mary Baldwin

Sylvester Baldwin and Jane Wells, married in 1590** *28 Sep 1590 Chelmsbury*
1570 - *Oct 1633* 1573 -

Baldwin Generation 12

John Baldwin b. 1593**
Sylvester Baldwin, b. 1591** (cousin of John Baldwin IV)
Harry Baldwin, b. 1594
George Baldwin, b. Nov. 1596
Henry Baldwin, b. 1598**
Alice Baldwin, b. 1604**
Richard Baldwin, b. 1606**
William Baldwin, b. 1608**
Jane Baldwin, b. 1610

John Baldwin, IV and Mary Camp, married 1638*
b. 24 Jun 1619, Wendover, Bucks, England b. 1620, England
d. 21 Jun 1681, Milford, New Haven, Ct. d. 1651. Milford, Ct.

Baldwin Generation 13

John Baldwin, Jr. b. 1640, Milford, New Haven Ct. d. Aug 1706, Newark, N.J.*
Josiah Baldwin, b. 1642, Milford, New Haven, Ct. d. 02 Nov 1683 Milford
Samuel Baldwin, b. 1645, Milford, d. 16 Jan 1670, (drowned)
Nathaniel Baldwin, b. 26 Mar 1648, Milford, d. 1717, Milford
Elizabeth Baldwin, b. 19 Aug 1649. Milford, d. 06 Feb 1683
Joseph Baldwin, b. 1651

John Baldwin, IV and Mary Bruen, married 13 Oct 1653
b. 14 Jun 1622, England

Mary Baldwin, b. 1654
Sarah Baldwin, b. 1655
Abigail Baldwin, b. 1658
Obadiah Baldwin, b. 1660
George Baldwin, b. 1661

Hannah Baldwin, b. 1663
Richard Baldwin, b. 1665

Notes on John Baldwin, IV and his wife Mary Camp:

While in England, John was a beneficiary in the wills of his Uncle Richard, his grandmother Alice (King) Baldwin and his brother Richard, who never married. It is believed that John used this money to pay for the journey of the Baldwin's to America. The Baldwin's came to America on the ship *Martin* which sailed in 1638. John, being the eldest John Baldwin III on the ship was undoubtedly the one who was oral witness to the will of Sylvester Baldwin. Sylvester was his cousin who died at sea. His wife and six children settled in New England where his wife was one of the largest land owners. John Baldwin settled in Milford, Connecticut, and was called "John Baldwin, the settler" in the first list. He could not be considered a "free planter" because he was not a member of the church. The fact that he, and a number of others were not church members, caused considerable controversy in Milford before the town was admitted to the New Haven Jurisdiction in 1643. Although not a church member and therefore not entitled to the franchise or to hold office, he did serve in some official capacity. On 19 Mar 1648, he did join the church and four children were baptized on the next Sunday. John was accepted as a freeman. His homestead in Milford was situated on original lot number 13, on the map of 1646, contained 2 acres, 1 rod and 10 poles on "the West side of the river." John was Sergent of the military company in 1658. John's will dated 24 May 1681, bequeathed to eldest son John, sons Josiah, Nathaniel, Joseph, George who was to "have 20 pounds which was to be laid out for the following up his trade", Obadiah, and Richard; daughters Elizabeth Porter, Abigail Baldwin, Sarah and Hannah.

Mary Camp's father, Nicholas Camp, born in England in 1597, was an original settler of Milford, Connecticut. He came to America from Nazeing, Essex, England in 1638. He spent time in Watertown, Massachusetts, then in Wethersfeld and in Guilford, Connecticut. As early as 1646 he had a house, six acres and two parcels in Milford. His name is on the list of Free Planters dated 20 Nov 1639. He died in Milford in 1686.

Mary Bruen's father was Obadiah Bruen, born 25 Dec 1606, England and died in 1680 at Newark, New Jersey. He was the youngest son of John Bruen, of Bruen, Stapleford, Cheshire, England, settled in Gloucester, Massachusetts, married in 1640 and moved to New London, Connecticut in 1651. He finally settled in Newark, New Jersey in 1666. Obadiah was a selectman, representative at the General Court in Gloucester, Town Clerk for New London, Connecticut for 15 years. He was a founding father of Newark, New Jersey and signed the original agreement to form a common township at New-Ark, New Jersey, 1666. Signed 2nd to Robert Peck.

John Baldwin, Jr. and Hannah Bruen married 03 Oct 1663
b. 1640, Milford, New Haven, Ct. b. 1643/44, Milford, Ct.
Baldwin Generation 14

Richard Baldwin, b. 24 Dec 1666
Sarah Baldwin b.
Hannah Baldwin, b. 1668, Connecticut
Elizabeth Baldwin, b. 1673, New Jersey
John Baldwin, b. 1670, Connecticut
Samuel Baldwin, b. 14 Mar 1672/73, New Jersey

John Baldwin, Jr. and Ruth Bottsforth in 1686, New Haven, CT
b. 08 Jul 1649 New Haven, CT.
d. August 1706, Newark, N.J. d.

Ruth Baldwin
Joseph Baldwin, b. 1680

Elnathan Baldwin

Timothy Baldwin, b. 1670

Daniel Baldwin, b. 1689

Nathaniel Baldwin, b. 1690

Jonathan Baldwin, b. 1691

Notes on John Baldwin, Jr. (1640)

John was one of four men chosen to "buy" "The Neck" (Newark) in 1674. A founding father of Newark, New Jersey signed the original agreement to form a common township

At New- Ark, New Jersey on 30 Oct 1666. John was a shoemaker by trade. He was accepted to full communion in Milford, New Haven, Connecticut on the 08 Oct 1662.

The four men were to pay the town L 320. He was also the "sealer of leather" in 1679.

On January 01, 1682/83, he was chosen at the town meeting to "look that the Young People carry themselves orderly in times of Divine worship."

FAMILIES OF SOME EARLY BALDWIN'S

Richard Baldwin I and Ellen Pooke, married in 1528, in England

1503 - 1507 -

Baldwin Generation 10

Henry II Baldwin, b. 1529, Aston-Clinton, Buckinghamshire, England

Alice Baldwin, b. 1530. Buckinghamshire, England

John Baldwin, b. 1532, Buckinghamshire, England

Agnes Baldwin b. 1532, Buckinghamshire, England*

Cicely Baldwin b. 1534, Buckinghamshire, England*

Alice Baldwin b. 1535, Buckinghamshire, England*

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Richard Baldwin b. 1540

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Richard II

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Baldwin Generation 11.

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John III, b. 1568, Buckinghamshire, England

Mary Baldwin, b. 1575, Buckinghamshire, England*

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Jane Baldwin, b. before 1622, Buckinghamshire, England

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John Baldwin, III and Hannah Birchard, married in 1590*

1568 -

Baldwin Generation 12

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Richard Baldwin IV, b. 1634

Martha Baldwin

Agnes Baldwin

Mary Baldwin

John Baldwin, IV and

b. 24 Jun 1619, Wendover, Bucks, England

d. 21 Jun 1681, Milford, New Haven, Ct.

Baldwin Generation 13

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d. 1651. Milford, Ct.

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Josiah Baldwin, b. 1642

Samuel Baldwin, b. 1645

Nathaniel Baldwin, b. 1648

Elizabeth Baldwin, b. 1649

Joseph Baldwin, b. 1651

John Baldwin, IV and

Mary Bruen, married 13 Oct 1653

b. 14 Jun 1622, England

Mary Baldwin, b. 1654

Sarah Baldwin, b. 1655

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John Baldwin, b. 1670, Connecticut
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John Baldwin, Jr. and Ruth Bottsforth in 1686, New Haven, CT
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COLONIAL BALDWIN INFORMATION - FAMILIES

John Baldwin, Sr. b. 24 Jun 1619 in Aston-Clinton, Bucks County, England

d. 21 Jun 1681 in Milford, New Haven, Connecticut

m1. 1639, Mary Camp, b. 1620, England

d. 1651, Milford, New Haven, Connecticut

m2. 13 Oct 1653, Mary Bruen, b. 12 Jun 1634 in England

d. 02 Sep 1670, Milford, Connecticut

Children of m1:

1. John Baldwin, 1640, Milford, Ct.

d. Aug. 1706, Newark, New Jersey

2. Josiah Baldwin, 1642, Milford, Ct.

d. 02 Nov 1683, Milford, Ct.

3. Samuel Baldwin, 1645, Milford, Ct.

d. 16 Jan 1670-71 (drowned)

4. Nathaniel Cooper Baldwin, b. 26 Mar 1648, Milford,

d. 1717, Milford, Ct.

5. Elizabeth Baldwin, b. 19 Aug 1649, Milford, Ct.

d. 06 Feb 1683-84, Stratford, Ct.

6. Joseph Baldwin, b. 09 Nov 1651, Milford, Ct.

d. 1719

Children of m2:

1. Mary Baldwin, b. 07 Sep 1654, Milford, Ct.

d. 1681

2. Sarah Baldwin, b. 25 Dec 1655, Milford, Ct.

d. 11 Jan 1729, Wallingford, Ct.

3. Abigail Baldwin, b. 15 Nov 1658, Milford, Ct.

d. 24 Jun 1739, No. Guilford, Ct.

4. Obadiah Baldwin, b. 19 Oct 1650, Milford, Ct.

d. 06 Jan 1737-38, West Haven, Ct

5. George Baldwin, b. 13 Jun 1662, Milford, Ct.

d. 26 Oct 1728, Branford, Ct.

6. Hannah Baldwin, b. 20 Nov 1663, Milford, Ct.

d. 17 Jan 1682

7. Richard Baldwin, b. 27 Dec 1666, Milford, Ct.

d. 11 Nov 1743

References:

1. Atwater, Edward E. History of the Colony of New Haven, Ct.
p. 640, 692 CNWII p. 40.

2. Baldwin, Charles Candee, Baldwin Genealogy, pp 297 – 300.

3. Historical Document, World Family Tree, Vol 5, Ed. 1, Broderbund
Software

4. Kindred Konnections, Individual Records, si000469

John Baldwin IV also referred to as John Senior, was the first of the Baldwin ancestors to emigrate from England to America. In England, John was the

recipient of several estates which provided him with the funds necessary to complete the journey to America, bringing with him a number of family members. His grandmother, Alice (Kinge) Baldwin, named John in her will in 1622. His Uncle Richard left him funds (1633). John's only brother, Richard, died unmarried in 1634 leaving John as the only heir. John probably inherited the estate of his father, Henry, who passed on in 1637. All of these events might have given impetus to the young John to leave the English surroundings in Aston and to come to America. The Baldwin's came on the ship "Martin" which set sail in 1638. Among those who traveled on the "Martin" with John were his cousin Sylvester, his wife, Sarah Bryan Baldwin, and six children. A tragic event occurred on shipboard when Sylvester died suddenly. Sylvester's will (which John had witnessed) was proved in Boston, Massachusetts on the 4th of July 1639.

Sarah settled in New England and became one of the largest landowners. After a year in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, John moved on to Milford, the New Haven Colony in Connecticut and settled there.

His first wife was Mary Camp. She died between 1651, when their last child, Joseph was born, and 15 Aug 1652, when he married his second wife, Mary Bruen. It is not known whether John and Mary Camp had married in England or in the New Haven Colony. Since their first born's birth was in 1640, it is reasonable to believe the marriage took place in America. With six children to care for, John married Mary Bruen. A record from the Milford, Connecticut Vitals reads, "John Baldwin, Sr. married Mary Bruen, daughter of John Bruen, of Pequot, Connecticut." The date would be 13 Oct 1653. John Bruen, Mary's father, was a well-known English Puritan and is mentioned in the record noted above. He died in England. Mary lived with her distinguished brother Obadiah Bruen. Mary was baptized in Tarvin, Cheshire, England 14 Jun 1622. Seven additional children were born to this marriage.

John settled in Milford, Connecticut and was called "John Baldwin, the Settler", in the first list of residents. Because John was not a member of the church, he could not be called a "free planter." He was not alone in the settlement as a settler, but he and his compatriots generated much controversy in Milford before the town was admitted to the New Haven Jurisdiction in 1643. Although he was not a church member and therefore not entitled to the franchise or to hold office, he did serve in some official capacities. On 19 Mar 1648, John joined the church and on the following Sunday, 26 Mar 1648, four of his children were baptized. Now as a member in good standing, he was accepted as a freeman. His wife was admitted on 30 Apr 1653. The Baldwin homestead in Milford was situated on original lot Number 13, on the map of 1646, on the "west side of the river," a little northwest of the town hall. After 1666, he moved to Newark, New Jersey, then returned to Milford. He was sergeant of the military company in 1658.

Milford was organized in 1638. The town immediately established itself as a theocracy, ruled by the tenets of the Congregational Church of the day. It developed into the most conservative of all the Puritan colonies. It appears that the biggest problem for many of the Puritans was the stance on baptism. According to their laws, baptism of children could only be administered if the parents were church members. The Milford settlement enforced high standards of behavior, especially on Sunday. In 1665, the New Haven Colony of which Milford was a member and the Connecticut Colony were merged into

one colony, done under the Royal Charter of King Charles II. This was done without the knowledge of the colonists and in direct opposition to their expressed values. While it was necessary to cede to the King and pledge allegiance to the royal throne, the New Haven colonists began to look around for another site, more in tune with their beliefs. The new constitution allowed baptism of children irrespective of the parent's church membership. This was most disturbing to the strict members of New Haven. They began to search out sites which were more amenable to their customs, desires and aspirations. The search led to an area in this country occupied by the Dutch. To make the long story short, the proprietors in what is now New Jersey, John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret signed a constitution called "The Concessions and Agreement of the Lords Proprietors of *Nova Caesares*, to and with all of the adventurers and all such as shall settle and plant here." The concessions allowed settlers the right to choose an assembly of twelve representatives who would deal with taxes, laws, forts and militia, land apportionments, naturalization of immigrants and the right of appeal any action taken by the governing council.

On October 6th, 1666, the following residents of Branford (a settlement akin to Milford) and Milford of the New Haven Colony signed the agreement to form a common township at New Ark on Pesayack River. John Baldwin, Sr. and John Baldwin, Jr. were two of the signers. (the addendum of names is found at the end of this section.

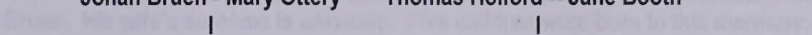
John Baldwin's will dated 24 May 1681, bequeathed to eldest son John, sons Josiah, Nathaniel, Joseph, George, ("to have 20 pounds which I desire should be layed out for the following up his trade"), Obadiah, and Richard. Daughters were Elizabeth Baldwin Porter, Abigail, Sarah and Hannah. Joseph, Obadiah, Sarah and Hannah submitted John's inventory to arbitration in 1691. His will appointed Nicholas Camp as overseer of his estate.

Mary Camp's father was Nicholas Camp, born in England in 1597 and died in 1652, in Milford, New Haven, Connecticut. He was an original settler of Milford, Connecticut recorded on the map of 1646 as originally coming from Wethersfeld, Connecticut. Nicholas Camp, born in England at Nazeing, county Essex, came to America in 1638. He was at Watertown, Massachusetts for a time, then at Wethersfeld, Connecticut, and in 1638 appears at Guilford, Connecticut. As early as 1646 he had a house, a lot of 6 acres in Milford. His name is on the list of free planters of Milford dated 20 Nov 1639. He joined the Milford church 02 Nov 1643. He was taxed on one hundred ninety-nine pounds of property at Milford in 1686. He died there in 1706.

In a copy of the Baldwin Genealogy in the Milford, Connecticut Library, the name Camp, daughter of Nicholas Camp, is handwritten in with the explanation of "Nicholas Camp, Jr. calls Nathaniel Baldwin 'cozen.'

Mary's son, Joseph Baldwin, in 1685, asked to have Uncle Nicholas Camp, Jr. appointed guardian to his brother Richard and Nathaniel Potter of Stratford, Connecticut, whose 2nd wife, Elizabeth was the daughter of John and Mary Baldwin.

Mary Bruen, the second wife of John Sr was the daughter of Obadiah Bruen, born on 25 December 1606 in Bruen, Stapleford, Cheshire, England. Her mother was Sarah



ord, 08 Oct 1662.

1. Richard Baldwin, 24 Dec 1666

With his second wife, Ruth Bottsforth, 7 additional children:

1. Ruth Baldwin

7. Jonathan Baldwin, 1691

Ruth Bottsforth was the daughter of Henry Bottsforth, born about 1600 in England and died in Milford, Ct. in 1686. He was an original settler of Milford, record on the map of 1646 as originally coming to Milford from Wethersfeld, Connecticut. Ruth was born 08 Jul 1649, New Haven, Ct, and died on the 4 Oct 1717 in Newark, N. J.

References:

1. History of the Colony of New Haven, Ct. , p. 640
2. Baldwin, Charles Candee, Baldwin Genealogy, 1881

John Baldwin (1670) was born in Connecticut, the son of John Baldwin and Hannah Bruen. His wife's surname is unknown. Five children were born to this marriage:

1. David
2. John
3. Obadiah
4. Josiah, b. abt 1700.

Josiah and wife had one child, son Thomas, b. abt 1740. Thomas and wife raised five children:

1. John
2. Lewis
3. Isaac
4. Jonathan
5. Josiah, b. 1757, Hanover, New Jersey d. 1840, Mentz, Cayuga, New York.

REFERENCES:

1. Atwater, Edward E. History of the Colony of New Haven, Connecticut, p. 640,692, p644.
2. State of Connecticut, Genealogy and Family History of the State of Connecticut, Volume 1, p. 816
3. Crifasi, Beverly, The Reasons our Ancestors left New Haven and Came to New New Jersey
4. History of the city of Newark, New Jersey
5. The Ackley-Bosworth Genealogy, pp 247-250
6. Baldwin, William, Descendants of John Baldwin,
www.familytree.com/usem/b/a/l/William-F-Baldwin

References

1. Holmes, Frank, R. Directory of th Ancestral Heads of New England Families- 1620 – 1700, 1923. Reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. Baltimore, Maryland, 1984.
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COLONIAL BALDWIN INFORMATION

John Baldwin, Sr. b. 24 Jun 1619 in Aston-Clinton, Bucks County, England

d. 21 Jun 1681 in Milford, New Haven, Connecticut

m1. 1639, Mary Camp, b. 1620, England

d. 1651, Milford, New Haven, Connecticut

m2. 13 Oct 1653, Mary Bruen, b. 12 Jun 1634 in England

d. 02 Sep 1670, Milford, Connecticut

Children of m1:

1. John Baldwin, 1640
2. Josiah Baldwin, 1642
3. Samuel Baldwin, 1645
4. Nathaniel Baldwin, 1648
5. Elizabeth Baldwin, 1649
6. Joseph Baldwin, 1651

Children of m2:

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2. Sarah Baldwin, 1655
3. Abigail Baldwin, 1658
4. Obadiah Baldwin, 1660
5. George Baldwin, 1662
6. Hannah Baldwin, 1663
7. Richard Baldwin, 1665

References:

1. Atwater, Edward E. History of the Colony of New Haven, Connecticut
p. 640, 692 CNWII p. 40.
2. Baldwin, Charles Candee, Baldwin Genealogy, pp 297 – 300.

Mary Camp's father was Nicholas Camp, born in England in 1597 and died in 1652, in Milford, New Haven, Connecticut. He was an original settler of Milford, Connecticut recorded on the map of 1646 as originally coming from Wethersfeld, Connecticut. Nicholas Camp, born in England at Nazeing, county Essex, came to America in 1638. He was at Watertown, Massachusetts for a time, then at Wethersfeld, Connecticut, and in 1638 appears at Guilford Connecticut. As early as 1646 he had a house, a lot of 6 acres in Milford. His name is on the list of free planters of Milford dated 20 Nov 1639. He joined the Milford church 02 Nov 1643. He was taxed on one hundred ninety-nine pounds of property at Milford in 1686. He died there in 1706.

References:

1. Atwater, Edward E. History of the Colony of New Haven, Connecticut
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2. Genealogy and Family History of the State of Connecticut, Volume I, p. 816

In a copy of the Baldwin Genealogy in the Milford, Connecticut Library, the name Camp, daughter of Nicholas Camp, is handwritten in with the explanation of "Nicholas Camp, Jr. calls Nathaniel Baldwin 'cozen.'"

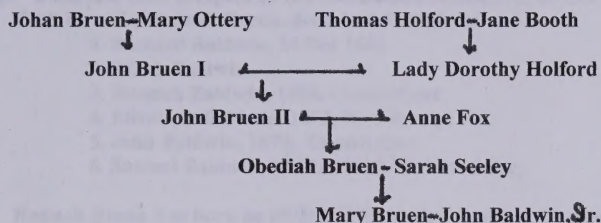
Mary's son, Joseph Baldwin, in 1685, asked to have Uncle Nicholas Camp, Jr. appointed guardian to his brother Richard and Nathaniel Potter of Stratford, Connecticut, whose 2nd wife, Elizabeth was the daughter of John and Mary Baldwin.

References:

1. The Ackley-Bosworth Genealogy, pp. 247-250.
2. www.familytree.com/usem/b/a/l/William-F-Baldwin, Descendants of John Baldwin.

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England. Her mother was Sarah (Seeley or Lawrence), b. 1609 in England and died in 1680 at Newark, New Jersey. Obediah settled in Gloucester, Massachusetts. He married in 1640 and moved to New London, Connecticut in 1651, and finally settling in Newark, New Jersey in 1666. He was a selectman representative at the General Court in Gloucester, Massachusetts. He served as town clerk for New London, Connecticut for 15 years. A founding father of Newark, New Jersey, he signed the original agreement to form a common township at New-Ark, N. J.



John Baldwin, Jr. was one of four men chosen to "buy" "the neck" (Newark) in 1674. He was also a founding father of Newark, N. J. having signed the original agreement to form a common township at New-Ark, N. J. on 30 Oct 1666. The four were to pay the town 310 pounds. He was a shoemaker by trade. In 1679, he became the "Sealer of Leather." On 01 Jan 1682-83, he was chosen at a town meeting to "look that the young people carry themselves orderly in times of Divine worship." John had been accepted to full communion at Milford, 08 Oct 1662.

With his wife, Hannah Bruen, John had 6 children:

1. Richard Baldwin, 24 Dec 1666
2. Sarah Baldwin
3. Hannah Baldwin, 1668, Ct.
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5. John Baldwin, 1670, Ct.
6. Samuel Baldwin, 14 Mar 1672-73, New Jersey.

Hannah Bruen was born on 09 Jan 1644, in New London, Connecticut. She died in Newark, New Jersey in 1685. Her parents were Obediah and Sarah Bruen.

With his second wife, Ruth Bottsforth, 7 additional children:

1. Ruth Baldwin
2. Joseph Baldwin, 1680
3. Elnathan Baldwin
4. Timothy Baldwin 1690
5. Daniel Baldwin, 1689
6. Nathaniel Baldwin, 1690
7. Jonathan Baldwin, 1691

Ruth Bottsforth was the daughter of Henry Bottsforth, born about 1600 in England and died in Milford, Ct. in 1686. He was an original settler of Milford, record on the map of 1646 as originally coming to Milford from Wethersfeld, Connecticut. Ruth was born 08 Jul 1649, New Haven, Ct, and died on the 4 Oct 1717 in Newark, N. J.

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References:

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2. Baldwin, Charles Candee, Baldwin Genealogy, 1881

John Baldwin (1670) was born in Connecticut, the son of John Baldwin and Hannah Bruen. His wife's surname is unknown. Five children were born to this marriage:

1. David
2. John
3. Obadiah
4. Josiah, b. abt 1700.

Josiah and wife had one child, son Thomas, b. abt 1740. Thomas and wife raised five children:

1. John 1761 d. 24 MAR 1813
 2. Lewis b. 1766 N.J. d. 9 Apr 1813
 - ? 3. Isaac
 - ? 4. Jonathan
 5. Josiah, b. 1757, New Jersey d. 1840, Mentz, Cayuga, New York
- 02 Mar. 1757
Haver
- 02 Jun. 1840

6. Steven
7. William 1771 d. 15 May 1860 Bridport St Paul
8. Lovian
- 9.

*Anna R. Allen m. 15 Jul. 1756
Haver Presbyterian Church.
b. 19 Apr. 1737 d. 26 Feb. 1811
Bridport*

John Baldwin, IV and Mary Camp, married 1638*
b. 24 Jun 1619, Wendover, Bucks, England b. 1620, England
(?) d. 21 Jun 1681, Milford, New Haven, Ct. d. 1651. Milford, Ct.
Baldwin Generation 13

John Baldwin, Jr. b. 1640, Milford, New Haven Ct.*
Josiah Baldwin, b. 1642
Samuel Baldwin, b. 1645
Nathaniel Baldwin, b. 1648
Elizabeth Baldwin, b. 1649
Joseph Baldwin, b. 1651

John Baldwin, IV and Mary Bruen, married 13 Oct 1653
b. 14 Jun 1622, England

Mary Baldwin, b. 1654
Sarah Baldwin, b. 1655
Abigail Baldwin, b. 1658
Obadiah Baldwin, b. 1660
George Baldwin, b. 1662
Hannah Baldwin, b. 1663
Richard Baldwin, b. 1665

Notes on John Baldwin, IV and his wife Mary Camp:

While in England, John was a beneficiary in the wills of his Uncle Richard, his grandmother and his brother Richard, who never married. It is believed that John used this money to pay for the journey of the Baldwin's to America. The Baldwin's came in the ship *Martin* which sailed in 1638. John, being the eldest John Baldwin on the ship was undoubtedly the one who was oral witness to the will of Sylvester Baldwin. Sylvester was his cousin who died at sea. His wife and six children settled in New England where his wife was one of the largest land owners. John Baldwin settled in Milford, Connecticut, and was called "John Baldwin, the settler" in the first list. He could not be considered a "free planter" because he was not a member of the church. The fact that he, and a number of others were not church members, caused considerable controversy in Milford before the town was admitted to the New Haven Jurisdiction in 1643. Although not a church member and therefore not entitled to the franchise or to hold office, he did serve in some official capacity. On 19 Mar 1648, he did join the church and four children were baptized on the next Sunday. John was accepted as a freeman. His homestead in Milford was situated on original lot number 13, on the map of 1646, contained 2 acres, 1 rod and 10 poles on "the West side of the river." John was Sergeant of the military company in 1658. John's will dated 24 May 1681, bequeathed to eldest son John, sons Josiah, Nathaniel, Joseph, George who was to "have 20 pounds which was to be laid out for the following up his trade", Obadiah, and Richard; daughters Elizabeth Porter, Abigail Baldwin, Sarah and Hannah.

Mary Camp's father, Nicholas Camp, born in England in 1597, was an original settler of Milford, Connecticut. He came to America from Nazeing, Essex, England in 1638. He spent time in Watertown, Massachusetts, then in Wethersfeld and in Guilford, Connecticut. As early as 1646 he had a house, six acres and two parcels in Milford. His name is on the list of Free Planters dated 20 Nov 1639. He died in Milford in 1686.

COLONIAL BALDWIN INFORMATION - FAMILIES

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6. Hannah Baldwin, 1663
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2. Baldwin, Charles Candee, Baldwin Genealogy, pp 297 – 300.
3. Historical Document, World Family Tree, Vol 5, Ed. 1, Broderbund Software
4. Kindred Konnections, Individual Records, si000469

John Baldwin IV (Sr.) was born on 24 Jun 1619 in Aston, Clinton, Buckinghamshire, England. His first wife, Mary Camp died between 1651, when their last child was born, and 15 Aug 1652, when he married his second wife, Mary Bruen. Records from the Milford, Connecticut Vitals reads, "John Baldwin, Sr. married Mary Bruen, daughter of John Bruen, of Pequot, Connecticut." The date would be 13 Oct 1653. John Bruen, Mary's father, was a well-known English Puritan and is mentioned in the record noted above. He died in England. Mary lived with her distinguished brother Obadiah Bruen. Mary was baptized in Tarvin, Cheshire, England 14 Jun 1622. She died in Milford, Connecticut on 2 Sep 1670.

John Sr. was the recipient of the estates of several family members while still in England. He was named in the will of his grandmother Alice Baldwin in 1622 and in his Uncle Richard's will in 1633. His only brother, Richard, died unmarried in 1634 and John received that estate as well. He was the recipient of his father's estate in England who died in 1637. These estates provided John with the funds to come to America and enough to bring many family members along. John's cousin, Sylvester, died at sea and his wife and six children settled in New England where she became one of the largest landowners.

John settled in Milford, and was called "John Baldwin, the Settler", in the first list of residents. Because John was not a member of the church, he could not be called a "free planter." He was not alone in the settlement as a settler, but he and his compatriots generated much controversy in Medford before the town was admitted to the New Haven Jurisdiction in 1643. Although he was not a church member and therefore not entitled to the franchise or to hold office, he did serve in some official capacity. On 19 Mar 1648, John joined the church and on the following Sunday, 26 Mar 1648, four of his children were baptized. Now as a member in good standing, he was accepted as a freeman. His wife was admitted on 30 Apr 1653. The Baldwin homestead in Milford was situated on original lot Number 13, on the map of 1646, on the "west side of the river." He was sergeant of the military company in 1658.

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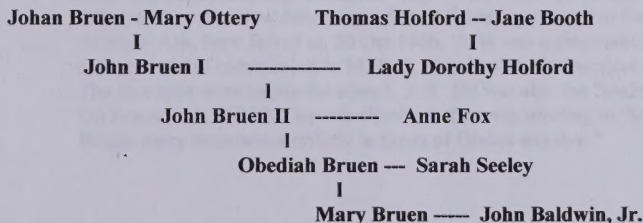
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Mary Bruen's father was Obadiah Bruen, born 25 Dec 1606, England and died in 1680 at Newark, New Jersey. He was the youngest son of John Bruen, of Bruen, Stapleford, Cheshire, England, settled in Gloucester, Massachusetts, married in 1640 and moved to New London, Connecticut in 1651. He finally settled in Newark, New Jersey in 1666. Obadiah was a selectman, representative at the General Court in Gloucester, Town Clerk for New London, Connecticut for 15 years. He was a founding father of Newark, New Jersey and signed the original agreement to form a common township at New-Ark, New Jersey, 1666. Signed 2nd to Robert Peck.

John Baldwin, Jr. and **Hannah Bruen** married 03 Oct 1663 *New London, CT.*
b. 1640, Milford, New Haven, Ct. **b. 1643/44, Milford, Ct.**

Baldwin Generation 14

in Newark, N.J. in 1666.

Richard Baldwin, b. 24 Dec 1666

Sarah Baldwin b.

Hannah Baldwin, b. 1668, Connecticut

Elizabeth Baldwin, b. 1673, New Jersey

John Baldwin, b. 1670, Connecticut

Samuel Baldwin, b. 14 Mar 1672/73, New Jersey

John Baldwin, Jr. and **Ruth Bottsforth** in 1686, New Haven, CT
b. 08 Jul 1649 New Haven, CT.
d. August 1706, Newark, N.J. **d.**

Ruth Baldwin

Joseph Baldwin, b. 1680

Elnathan Baldwin

Timothy Baldwin, b. 1670

Daniel Baldwin, b. 1689

Nathaniel Baldwin, b. 1690

Jonathan Baldwin, b. 1691

Notes on John Baldwin, Jr. (1640)

John was one of four men chosen to "buy" "The Neck" (Newark) in 1674. A founding father of Newark, New Jersey signed the original agreement to form a common township At New- Ark, New Jersey on 30 Oct 1666. John was a shoemaker by trade. He was accepted to full communion in Milford, New Haven, Connecticut on the 08 Oct 1662. The four men were to pay the town L 320. He was also the "sealer of leather" in 1679. On January 01, 1682/83, he was chosen at the town meeting to "look that the Young People carry themselves orderly in times of Divine worship."

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References:

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The Surviving Baldwin Lineage

- | Gen | Name | Date | Spouse | Location |
|--------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | John Baldwyns | 1253-1288 | | |
| 2. | William Baldwin | ~1310 | | |
| 3. | Thomas Baldwin | ~1330 | | |
| 4. | Richard Baldwin ⁽¹⁾ | ~1350 | | |
| 5. | Richard Baldwin ⁽²⁾ | 1370 | | |
| 6. | John Baldwin ⁽¹⁾ | 1390 | | |
| 7. | John Baldwin ⁽²⁾ | ~1415 | | |
| ? | 8. William Baldwin | 1441 | Jane B. | Aylesbury, Eng. |
| ? | Sylvester Baldwin | | | |
| * 13 th | 9. John (William) | " 1470 | Agnes Dormer | Aylesbury, Somerset, Surrey, Eng. |
| | | d. 14 Oct 1545 | | Buckinghamshire, Eng. |
| 12 th | 10. Richard ⁽³⁾ | " 1503 | Ellen Poole | Aston, Clinton, Buckinghamshire |
| 11 th | 11. Henry | " 1529 | Alice Key | Ashford-Clinton, Bucks, Eng. |
| | | 1607 | | |
| 10 th | 12. John Baldwin ⁽³⁾ | 1568 | Hannah Birchard | |
| 9 th | 13. John Baldwin ⁽⁴⁾ | 24 Jun 1619
17 Aug. 1683 | Mary Camp
m. 1640 Milford, Ct. | |
| | | | | 6. 1621 |
| 8 th | 14. John Baldwin ⁽⁵⁾ | 1647
29 Dec. 1688 | Hannah Breen | New Haven Ct. |
| | | | | Newark, N.J. 1666 |
| 7 th | 15. John Baldwin ⁽¹⁾ | 1672
1747 | m. Eliz. Crane | Hanover, New Jersey |

The Gurney Baldwin

1. John Baldwin 1857-1888
Name last known location

2. William Baldwin ~1910

3. Thomas Baldwin ~1890

4. Richard Baldwin (b) 1850

5. Richard Baldwin (b) 1850

6. John Baldwin (b) 1840

7. John Baldwin (b) 1818

8. William Baldwin 1841. John B. Baldwin, Esq.

9. John Baldwin (b) 1840. William Baldwin, Esq.

10. Richard Baldwin (b) 1803. John Baldwin, Esq.

11. Henry Baldwin 1858. John Baldwin, Esq.

12. John Baldwin (b) 1828. William Baldwin

13. John Baldwin (b) 1828. William Baldwin, Esq.

14. John Baldwin (b) 1828. William Baldwin, Esq.

15. John Baldwin (b) 1828. William Baldwin, Esq.

Nathaniel m. Sarah Hippen

1647

Children:

1. Nathaniel 1676 Benjamin 1672 John B. 1672 Samuel Joseph Samuel 1698(9) Elija 1693

M. Rebecca
1735
b. 1695

Children:

Anna
1736
Abigail
1738
Jabez
1739
Matthew m. Abigail Thomas
1740
Jemima m. Sarah Nibbs 1763
1741 m. Rachel - 1767
Rebecca
1742
Joseph
1743
Anne
1745
Eli
1746
Elija
1747(8)
Israel
1749(50)
Joseph
1751/2

Children:

1. Jonathan
1768
2. Jesse
1768
3. John
1769
Elija
1771
Rachel
1773
Aaron
1774
Rachel
1776
Moses
1778

Jesse
1768 MorrisTown, N.J.
m. Elija. Springfield
Richmond City N.C.
Child: (8)

Anna Jane
1789 Richmond, N.C.
m. 1809 Wm. Coppedge Capel, Jr.
Child:
Wm. Coppedge Capel, Jr.
b. $\approx$ 1825
m. Clementine Chappell
b. $\approx$ 1826

1. Anna 17
1789
2. Dicie
3. Diga Dicie
1791
4. Dudley
1793
5. Alfred
1796
6. Aaron
1798
7. William
1802
8. Moses
1803

Child:
Willie Britton Capel
1871

m. Wm. Edward Jarvis
b. 1868

9 children

1. Mary Effie 1892
2. Marvin Richmond 1894
3. Benj. Tillman 1895
4. Annie Clementine 1898
5. Kathleen Ruth 1900
6. Wm. Edward Jarvis, Jr. 1903
7. Maggie Farris 1905
8. Bonnie Laura 1906
9. Hazel Evelyn 1912

Henry II b. 3/5/1133 Le Mans, France
m. 5/11/1152 Bordeaux Cathedral, Bordeaux, Gironde France
d. 7/6/1169 Chinon, Indre-et-Loire, France

Spouse m. Matilda

m. Rosamond Clifford

m. Aikema Ykenai

Chano of Aquitaine

b. 1121(?) Aquitaine Bordeaux, Fr.

d. 3/31/1204 Mirshell Castle, Montevault, Lab, Fr.

Alther: of Aquitaine Guillaume I

Spouse Louis VII the Younger

Children:

1. Wm. 8/17/1152 Le Mans

d. 4/1156 Wallingford Castle Berkshire Eng

2. Henry, the Young King

b. 3/28/1154(?) Bermonsey Palace London, Middlesex, Eng

m. ~~Matilda (Maud)~~ Marguerite

d. 6/11/1193 Montel Castle, Turenne, Corrèze, Fr.

3. Matilda (Maud)

b. 1156 London, Eng.

m. 2/1/1168 St. Peter, Donkirk, Minden, Germany

Spouse Henry the Lion
d. 6/28/1189 Brunswick, Germany

4. Richard I

b. 9/13/1157 Beaumont Palace, Oxford, Eng.

m. 5/12/1191 Cyprus

d. 4/6/1199 Chalus Haut-Vienne, Fr.

Spouse: Berengaria of Navarre, 1 concubine

1. 3/1/123 to 3/1/123
 2. 3/1/123 to 3/1/123
 3. 3/1/123 to 3/1/123
 4. 3/1/123 to 3/1/123
 5. 3/1/123 to 3/1/123
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5. Geoffrey

b. 9/23/1158 Eng.

m. 7/1181 (92)

d. 8/19/1186 Paris, France, Fr.

Spouse: Constance of Brittany

6. Eleanor

b. 10/13/1162 of Galazie, Calvados, Fr.

m. 9/22/1177 Castile, Burgos, Burgos Spain

d. 10/31/1214 Bristol Castle, Burgos, Spain

Spouse: Alfonso VIII

7. Joan Plantagenet

b. 10/1165 Angers, Fr.

m. 2/13/1176-7 St. Egidius, Palermo, Italy

d. 9/4/1199 Rouen, Seine-Maritime, Fr.

Spouse: John II "the Good"

Raymond II of Toulouse

8. John I "Ischlad"

12/24/1167 Kings Manor House, Oxfordshire Eng.

m. Aug 29, 1189 Malborough Castle, Wiltshire

d. Oct 12, 1216 Newark-on-Trent - Nottinghamshire Eng.

Spouses:

Isabella de Clare

Isabella de Taillefer

Agatha Nestor

Suzanne Navarre

Isabelle de Long

5. Jeffery

8. 11/11/80 P.M.

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Robert and Alice
ch. Sarah and John
John and Mary (1647)
ch. Hannah
Benjamin
John
John and Susanne
1674

my old and young

Hele and Jane Longhead Jane Anne
1631 ch. Mary 1647 abt
Eng. Hallbach
Palmer
Beth
John
Theodore
John
d. 1704 Westbury
Covey Hope Mary Jane m. 5/4/66
1640 b. 1664 d. 1705 Westbury
ch. - James
Richard
Covey Jane 1615 and wife ch. Anne

Children:

MURIEL COLLINRIDGE
b. 1420
m. GEOFFREY DORMER
b. 1417

Children:

1. WILLIAM DORMER
b. 1445
m. JANE LAUNCELYN
b. 1460

Children:

1. AGNES DORMER
b. 1482 ENG.
m. JOHN OR WM.
BALDWIN

Surrey b. 1470

Children:

1. John 1496
2. Richard I 1503
3. John 1507
4. Alice 1509
5. William 1514
6. Agnes 1516
7. John 1525

Richard Baldwin I

b. 1503

m. 1528, England

Ellen Pooke b. 1507

Children:

1. HENRY II b. 1529
2. ALICE b. 1530 Bucks, Eng.
3. John b. 1532
4. Agnes b. 1532
5. Cicely b. 1534
6. ALICE b. 1535
7. Lettice b. 1536
8. Cecily b. 1547
9. Richard b. 1540
10. Lettice b. 1549
11. Richard II
12. ALys
13. Lettice

John Baldwin b. 1496

Ashton, Bucks and Clinton, Eng.

COLONIAL BALDWIN INFORMATION - FAMILIES

John Baldwin, Sr. b. 24 Jun 1619 in Aston-Clinton, Bucks County, England

d. 21 Jun 1681 in Milford, New Haven, Connecticut

m1. 1639, Mary Camp, b. 1620, England

d. 1651, Milford, New Haven, Connecticut

m2. 13 Oct 1653, Mary Bruen, b. 12 Jun 1634 in England

d. 02 Sep 1670, Milford, Connecticut

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2. Josiah Baldwin, 1642
3. Samuel Baldwin, 1645
4. Nathaniel Baldwin, 1648
5. Elizabeth Baldwin, 1649
6. Joseph Baldwin, 1651

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2. Sarah Baldwin, 1655
3. Abigail Baldwin, 1658
4. Obadiah Baldwin, 1660
5. George Baldwin, 1662
6. Hannah Baldwin, 1663
7. Richard Baldwin, 1665

References:

1. Atwater, Edward E. History of the Colony of New Haven, Connecticut
p. 640, 692 CNWII p. 40.
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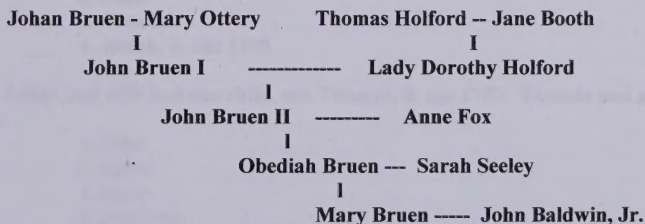
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Mary's son, Joseph Baldwin, in 1685, asked to have Uncle Nicholas Camp, Jr. appointed guardian to his brother Richard and Nathaniel Potter of Stratford, Connecticut, whose 2nd wife, Elizabeth was the daughter of John and Mary Baldwin.

References:

1. The Ackley-Bosworth Genealogy, pp. 247-250.
2. www.familytree.com/usem/b/a/l/William-F-Baldwin, Descendants of John Baldwin.

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5. John Baldwin, 1670, Connecticut
6. Samuel Baldwin, 14 Mar 1672-73, New Jersey.

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Ruth Bottsforth was the daughter of Henry Bottsforth, born about 1600 in England and died in Milford, Ct. in 1686. He was an original settler of Milford, record on the map of 1646 as originally coming to Milford from Wethersfeld, Connecticut. Ruth was born 08 Jul 1649, New Haven, Ct, and died on the 4 Oct 1717 in Newark, N. J.

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Johan Bruen - Mary Ottery	Thomas Holford -- Jane Booth
I	I
John Bruen I -----	Lady Dorothy Holford
1	
John Bruen II -----	Anne Fox
1	
Obediah Bruen ---	Sarah Seeley
1	
Mary Bruen ----	John Baldwin, Jr.

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Josiah and wife had one child, son Thomas, b. abt 1740. Thomas and wife raised five children:

1. John
2. Lewis
3. Isaac
4. Jonathan
5. Josiah, b. 1757, Hanover, New Jersey d. 1840, Mentz, Cayuga, New York

John Baldwin, IV and

b. 24 Jun 1619, Wendover, Bucks, England

d. 21 Jun 1681, Milford, New Haven, Ct.

Baldwin Generation 13

Mary Camp, married 1638*

b. 1620, England

d. 1651, Milford, Ct.

John Baldwin, Jr. b. 1640, Milford, New Haven Ct.*

Josiah Baldwin, b. 1642

Samuel Baldwin, b. 1645

Nathaniel Baldwin, b. 1648

Elizabeth Baldwin, b. 1649

Joseph Baldwin, b. 1651

John Baldwin, IV and

Mary Bruen, married 13 Oct 1653

b. 14 Jun 1622, England

Mary Baldwin, b. 1654

Sarah Baldwin, b. 1655

Abigail Baldwin, b. 1658

Obadiah Baldwin, b. 1660

George Baldwin, b. 1662

Hannah Baldwin, b. 1663

Richard Baldwin, b. 1665

Notes on John Baldwin, IV and his wife Mary Camp:

While in England, John was a beneficiary in the wills of his Uncle Richard, his grandmother and his brother Richard, who never married. It is believed that John used this money to pay for the journey of the Baldwin's to America. The Baldwin's came in the ship *Martin* which sailed in 1638. John, being the eldest John Baldwin on the ship was undoubtedly the one who was oral witness to the will of Sylvester Baldwin. Sylvester was his cousin who died at sea. His wife and six children settled in New England where his wife was one of the largest land owners. John Baldwin settled in Milford, Connecticut, and was called "John Baldwin, the settler" in the first list. He could not be considered a "free planter" because he was not a member of the church. The fact that he, and a number of others were not church members, caused considerable controversy in Milford before the town was admitted to the New Haven Jurisdiction in 1643. Although not a church member and therefore not entitled to the franchise or to hold office, he did serve in some official capacity. On 19 Mar 1648, he did join the church and four children were baptized on the next Sunday. John was accepted as a freeman. His homestead in Milford was situated on original lot number 13, on the map of 1646, contained 2 acres, 1 rod and 10 poles on "the West side of the river." John was Sergeant of the military company in 1658. John's will dated 24 May 1681, bequeathed to eldest son John, sons Josiah, Nathaniel, Joseph, George who was to "have 20 pounds which was to be laid out for the following up his trade", Obadiah, and Richard; daughters Elizabeth Porter, Abigail Baldwin, Sarah and Hannah.

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John Baldwin, Jr. and Hannah Bruen married 03 Oct 1663
b. 1640, Milford, New Haven, Ct. b. 1643/44, Milford, Ct.
Baldwin Generation 14

Richard Baldwin, b. 24 Dec 1666
Sarah Baldwin b.
Hannah Baldwin, b. 1668, Connecticut
Elizabeth Baldwin, b. 1673, New Jersey
John Baldwin, b. 1670, Connecticut
Samuel Baldwin, b. 14 Mar 1672/73, New Jersey

John Baldwin, Jr. and Ruth Bottsforth in 1686, New Haven, CT
b. 08 Jul 1649 New Haven, CT.
d. August 1706, Newark, N.J. d.

Ruth Baldwin
Joseph Baldwin, b. 1680
Elnathan Baldwin
Timothy Baldwin, b. 1670
Daniel Baldwin, b. 1689
Nathaniel Baldwin, b. 1690
Jonathan Baldwin, b. 1691

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APPENDIX A.

1. An Appeal to the Surrogate of the County of Cayuga regarding the passing of Josiah Baldwin from Isaac Burwell, husband of Huldah Baldwin Burwell, urging the legal steps be undertaken to process the Last Will and Testament of Josiah.

To the Surrogate of the County of Cayuga: the petition of Isaac Burwell of the town of Mentz, County of Cayuga and State of New York respectfully showeth that Josiah Baldwin, late of the town of Mentz in the County of Cayuga and State of New York, departed this life on or about the second day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty; that the said deceased was at the time of his death, an inhabitant of the said County of Cayuga; that he left a last will and testament which is dated the sixteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight; that in and by the said will the said deceased appointed your petitioner and Phebe Easting Executors thereof; that the said deceased left the following heirs-at-law and next of kin; towit: Thomas Baldwin of the town of Henrietta, County of Loraine, State of Ohio, Jemima Bayles, wife of John Bayles of the town, county and state aforesaid, James Baldwin of Oakland County, Michigan, David Baldwin of Greenburgh, Decatur County, Indiana, Betsey(Elizabeth) Tichenor, wife of John Tichenor of the town of Parrishville, St. Lawrence County (New York), Anna Tichenor, wife of Silas Tichenor, Phebe Easting, Huldah Burwell, wife of Isaac Burwell, Rhoda Vorce, wife of Sheldon Vorce and Esther C. Baldwin an infant daughter of Madison Baldwin deceased, all of the County of Cayuga; that said will relates to both real and personal estate, that said Esther C. Baldwin has no general guardian; that your petitioners desirous of proving said last will and testament as a will of real estate; that the same may be recorded as such in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, your petitioners therefore pray the Surrogate aforesaid that the necessary steps may be taken before him for that purpose, and that Sheldon Vorce of the town of Mentz aforesaid may be appointed special guardian to the said Esther C. Baldwin, for the purpose of appearing for and taking care of her interests in the further proceedings in this matter.

Dated the 6th day of June 1840

*Isaac Burwell
Cayuga County*

Isaac Burwell being duly sworn deposed and says that the facts stated in the above petition by him signed, are true to the best of his knowledge and belief,

Isaac Burwell

Sworn this 6th day of June 1840, before me.

George H. Wood, Surrogate

2. The petition to the Surrogate Court to appoint a special guardian for Esther C. Baldwin, daughter of Madison Baldwin, deceased.

In the matter of the proof and probate of the last will and testament of Josiah Baldwin, deceased:

I, Sheldon Vorce of Mentz in the County of Cayuga do hereby consent to act as the special guardian to Esther C. Baldwin, an infant heir-at-law of Josiah Baldwin, late of Mentz, aforesaid deceased, for the sole purpose of appearing for her and taking care of her interest in the further proceedings in this matter.

Sheldon Vorce

Dated the sixth of June 1840

In the presence of George H. Wood, Surrogate

3. Notification to each of the heirs to appear before the Surrogate.

The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Thomas Baldwin and Jemima Bayles, wife of John Bayles of the town of Henrietta, Loraine County, Ohio; James Baldwin of Oakland County, Michigan, David Baldwin of Greenburgh, Decatur County, Indiana, Betsey (Elizabeth) Tichenor, sife of John Tichenor of Parrishville, St. Lawrence County (New York), Anna Tichenor, wife of Silas Tichenor, Phebe Easting, Huldah Burwell, wife of Isaac Burwell, Rhoda Vorce, wife of Sheldon Vorce, and Sheldon Vorce, Special Guardian to Esther C. Baldwin, all of the county of Cayuga, heirs-at-law and next of kin to Josiah Baldwin, late of Mentz in the County of Cayuga deceased, greeting:

You, each of you, are hereby cited, required, personally to be and appear before ou Surrogate of our County of Cayuga at this office in Auburn in said County on the twenty-third day of July next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to attend the proof and probate of the last will and testament of the said Josiah Baldwin, deceased, which relates to both real and personal estate, and is presented for proof and probate by Isaac Burwell, one of the Executors named therein, and hereof fail not.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of Office of our said Surrogate to be hereunto affixed and witness.

SEAL

George H. Wood, Surrogate of said county at Auburn, the sixth Day of June in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred And forty.

George H. Wood, Surrogate

4. Statement of action of the Office of the Surrogate in preparing public notification of the estate of Josiah Baldwin.

We hereby formally admit due service of a copy of the written citation, dated the sixth of June 1840. John Tichenor, Betsey Tichenor, Phebe Easting, Rhoda Vorce, Sheldon Vorce, Special guardian of Esther C. Baldwin, Huldah Burwell, Anna (X) Tichenor mark. Isaac Burwell, witness to Anna Tichenor.

*State of New York, City and County of Albany,
E. W. Travis of the City of Albany.*

Being duly sworn says that he is foreman in the office of the Albany Evening Journal the paper published by the printer to the State, and that the notice of which the annexed is a printed copy has been regularly published in said Albany Evening Journal once in each week for six weeks successively, commencing on the eighth day of June last past.

Signed: Edward W. Travis

Sworn before me this 14th day of July 1840'

*Signed: Andrew White
Commissioner of Deeds*

5. Meeting at the Surrogate Court:

At a Surrogate Court held at the Surrogate Office in the village of Auburn in and for the County of Cayuga, on the twenty-third day of July A.D. 1840- present, George H. Wood, Surrogate. The instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Josiah Baldwin, late of Mentz in said county deceased, was offered for probate and for proof a a will of real and personal estate pursuant to the Statute. On filing due proof of the publication of the citation issued in this matter and the service of the same and open to heirs-at-law and next of kin to the deceased residing in this State, this matter was now brought on to be heard. Two of the witnesses to said will were produced in open court testified as follows in the matter of the proof and probate of the last Will and Testament of Josiah Baldwin, deceased:

Cayuga County, New York

William Paine of Mentz in said county being duly sworn deposes and says: "I was well acquainted with Josiah Baldwin, late of Mentz aforesaid deceased and was present when a certain instrument in writing now here shown to me dated the sixteenth day of May, 1838, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased by signing his name thereto. I heard him publish and declare the same to be his last Will

4. Statement of action of the Office of the Surgeon in preparing public notification of the status of Jewish children.

It is hereby further stated that a copy of the written statement, dated the 1st of June 1944, from the American Jewish Committee, New York, New York, and the American Jewish Archives, New York, New York, is being furnished to the Office of the Surgeon in New York, New York, for its consideration.

That of New York, New York, and Chicago, Illinois.
E. H. Tamm of the City of Chicago.

Being this report, it is further stated that it is further stated that the report is being furnished to the Office of the Surgeon in New York, New York, for its consideration. It is further stated that the report is being furnished to the Office of the Surgeon in New York, New York, for its consideration. It is further stated that the report is being furnished to the Office of the Surgeon in New York, New York, for its consideration.

Signed: Edward H. Tamm

Done before me this 14th day of July 1944.

Witness my hand and the seal of the
Commissioner of Health.

It is further stated that the Office of the Surgeon in New York, New York, is being furnished to the Office of the Surgeon in New York, New York, for its consideration. It is further stated that the report is being furnished to the Office of the Surgeon in New York, New York, for its consideration. It is further stated that the report is being furnished to the Office of the Surgeon in New York, New York, for its consideration.

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and Testament. The deceased requested me to become a subscribing witness to the execution thereof. I did so signed my name thereto as such witness in the presence of the deceased. The said deceased was, in my opinion at the time of the execution of said instrument of a sound and disposing mind and memory and in all aspects competent to make and publish Last Will and Testament and to devise real estate, that he was of full age and under no restraint that I know of."

Signed: William Paine

Sworn this 23rd day of July 1840 before me.

George H. Wood, Surrogate

In the matter of proof and probate of the Last Will and Testament of Josiah Baldwin, deceased-

Cayuga County. New York. Phebe Easting of Mentz in said county being duly sworn, deposed and said: "I am the Executrix named in the instrument in writing described in the foregoing affidavit of William Paine. The said instrument was delivered to me soon after the execution thereof by the deceased for safe keeping. I kept the same safely in my possession until after the death of the deceased and until the same was brought before the Surrogate of Cayuga County for proof and that while said instrument was in my possession and was in no respect altered or erased."

Signed: Phebe Easting

Sworn this 23rd day of July 1840.

George H. Wood, Surrogate

In the matter of proof and probate of the Last Will and Testament of Josiah Baldwin, deceased-

Lewis B. Moore of Aurelius in said county, being duly sworn deposes and says: "I was acquainted with Josiah Baldwin, late of Mentz in said county deceased. I was present when a certain instrument in writing now here shown to me, dated the sixteenth day of May 1838, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, was executed. I saw the deceased execute said instrument by signing his name thereto. I heard him publish and declare the same to be his last will and testament. The deceased requested me to become a subscribing witness to the execution thereof and did so and signed my name. The said deceased was in my opinion at the time of the execution of said instrument of a sound and disposing mind and memory, and in all aspects competent to make and publish a Last Will and Testament and to devise real estate, that he was of full age and under no restraint that I know of."

Signed: Lewis B. Moore

Sworn this 23rd day of July 1840 before me,

and Testament. The first was presented me to become a subscribing witness to the
testament of the Lord. I did not sign it, as I was then in the presence of
the deceased. The said testament was in my opinion at the time of the execution of said
instrument of a sound and disposing mind and memory and in full and perfect
understanding of the nature and contents thereof, and I have not since had any doubt
of its validity.

Witness my hand and seal this 15th day of July 1844 before me.

George H. Wood, Notary.

in the matter of proof and probate of the Last Will and Testament of Jacobus Bicknell.

James Bicknell, son of Jacobus Bicknell, deceased, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That the said Jacobus Bicknell, deceased, was at the time of the execution of the said testament of a sound and disposing mind and memory and in full and perfect understanding of the nature and contents thereof, and I have not since had any doubt of its validity.

Witness my hand and seal this 15th day of July 1844 before me.
George H. Wood, Notary.

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James Bicknell, son of Jacobus Bicknell, deceased, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That the said Jacobus Bicknell, deceased, was at the time of the execution of the said testament of a sound and disposing mind and memory and in full and perfect understanding of the nature and contents thereof, and I have not since had any doubt of its validity.

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Witness my hand and seal this 15th day of July 1844 before me.

George H. Wood, Notary.

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James Bicknell, son of Jacobus Bicknell, deceased, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That the said Jacobus Bicknell, deceased, was at the time of the execution of the said testament of a sound and disposing mind and memory and in full and perfect understanding of the nature and contents thereof, and I have not since had any doubt of its validity.

George H. Wood, Surrogate

6. THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF JOSIAH BALDWIN

In the name of God, Amen. I, Josiah Baldwin, of the town of Mentz, County of Cayuga and the State of New York, being weak of body but of sound and perfect mind and memory, do make and publish this to be my Last Will and Testament, that is to say:

Firstly, I give and bequeath unto my son James, the sum of one dollar, and to my daughter Anna Tichenor, I give and bequeath the like sum of one dollar, which seems, together with what they have here before received of me will be their full, equal shares of all my real and personal property. All the remainder of my real and personal Property I will bequeath to my sons and daughters hereafter named and the heirs of my son Madison Baldwin, deceased, are to have an equal share provided they live until they are twenty-one years of age.

Thomas Baldwin, David Baldwin, Betsey (Elizabeth) Tichenor, Huldah Burwell, Jemima Bayles, Phebe Easting and Rhoda Vorce and to their heirs, assigned forever, provided nevertheless that if the heirs or neither of them of Madison should not live to arrive at twenty years of age then said Madison's share of my estate to revert back to be equally divided between the last named sons and daughters and their heirs assigned. And it is hereby further enjoined and decreed by me that my daughter Phebe Easting and her children have a home at my house to superintend my business, nurses and takes care of me as long as she may live if she sees fit so to do. I do hereby appoint Isaac Burwell and my daughter, Phebe Easting, my executor and executrix of this, my Last Will and Testament. In witness thereof I have hereto set my hand and seal this 16th day of May 1838.

Signed: Josiah Baldwin (SEAL)

Signed, sealed and declared by th above named Josiah Baldwin and to be my last will and testament in the presence of us who have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses in the presence of the Testator.

William Ross, William Paine, Lewis Moore

7. The closing of the meeting called by the Surrogate

I hereby certify that the preceding is a true record of the proceeding proofs and examinations taken in the matter of the proof of the last will and testament of Josiah Baldwin, late of Mentz in the county of Cayuga, deceased, as a will of real and personal estate and also of the said will, and that the same were recorded on the twenty-third day of July in the years of our Lord one thousand eight hundred forty.

George H. Wood, Surrogate

THE BALDWIN'S IN COLONIAL AMERICA

Revised, 2010

John Baldwin, IV (Senior) our 9th great grandfather Baldwin, was born at Aston-Clinton, Buckinghamshire, England on 24 Jun 1619. Some sources indicate his birth occurred in the village of Wendover. In any case, Buckinghamshire was the historic county of residence for the Baldwin family. Very little, if any, information is available on the childhood life of John. England itself was in much turmoil. King James I had imposed his belief in the divine rights of kings upon the English population, demanding they use his forms and rituals. Non-conformists were threatened and many fled to Holland. When John Baldwin was 6 years old, Charles I took the kingship. Charles was vehemently opposed to the Puritans which did not please the Puritan Parliament. On three occasions, he abolished Parliament altogether. He was sympathetic to the Catholics which further antagonized the Puritans who had been trying to "purify" the Anglican Church.

A series of family deaths ultimately led to John's decision to seek a new life in a new Colony. His grandmother, Alice Kinge Baldwin named young John in her will dated 1622. His Uncle Richard left him funds in 1633. John's only brother, Richard, died unmarried in 1634 leaving John as the only heir. John probably inherited the estate of his father, John III, who passed on in 1637. These events provided him with the funds necessary to complete the journey to America, bringing with him a number of family members. The Baldwins set sail on the ship "Martin" in 1637-38. His cousin Sylvester, Sylvester's wife Sarah Bryan Baldwin and their six children made the journey with him. There may have been other Baldwins on this particular journey but the passenger list only showed Sylvester. A tragic event occurred on shipboard when Sylvester died suddenly. He was buried at sea. Sylvester's Will (which John had witnessed) was proved in Boston, Massachusetts on the 4th of July 1639.

Sarah settled in New England and became one of the largest landowners. She married Capt. John Astwood, a leading citizen of Milford. Capt. Astwood, while serving as an agent of the Colony, died in London.

Sarah and Sylvester were Puritans and all of their children were baptized in Buckinghamshire prior to their journey to America. John Baldwin, Sr. was not baptized as a Puritan (usually meaning a Presbyterian or Congregationalist) as a youngster.

John spent some time in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, then moved on to Milford in the New Haven Colony. John married his first wife, Mary Camp, in 1639. Mary, daughter of Nicholas Camp (1597-1652) and Sarah Elliott was born in Hazing, Essex, England in ~1620. He was an original settler of Milford recorded on the map of 1646. Nicholas was at Watertown,

Massachusetts for a time, then at Wethersfeld, Connecticut, and in 1638 appeared in Guilford, Connecticut. As early as 1646 he had a house, and a lot of 6 acres in Milford. His name is on the list of free planters of Milford dated 20 Nov 1639. He joined the Milford Church 02 Nov 1643. Records show he was taxed on one hundred ninety-nine pounds, the property value, in 1686. He died in Milford in 1706.

The marriage of John and Mary Camp took place in Milford, New Haven Colony. They had six children. The last child, Joseph, was born on 09 Nov 1651 in Milford. The death of Mary in 1651 might have been caused by complications occurring before or after childbirth.

With six children to care for, John married Mary Bruen. A record from the Milford, Connecticut Vitals reads, "John Baldwin, Senior married Mary Bruen, Daughter of John Bruen, of Pequot, Connecticut." The date would be 13 Oct 1653. Pequot was renamed New London.

John Bruen, Mary's father, was a well-known English Puritan and is mentioned in the record above. He died in England and Mary was living with her distinguished brother, Obadiah Bruen. Mary was baptized in Tarvin, Cheshire, England on 14 Jun 1622. Seven additional children were born to this marriage. Several other sources provide a different view of Mary's heritage. One view claims that Mary Bruen was the daughter of Obadiah Bruen and Sarah Seeley (or Lawrence). Obadiah settled in Gloucester, Massachusetts. Sarah and Obadiah married in 1640, moved to New London, Connecticut in 1651, finally settling in Newark, New Jersey in 1666. He was a selectman representative at the General Court in Gloucester. He also served as town clerk for New London for 15 years. Obadiah was one of the founding fathers of Newark, New Jersey. His name was added to the list of people signing the original agreement to form a common township in Newark. This view shows Mary's lineage as follows:

Johan Bruen – Mary Ottery

Thomas Holford – Jane Booth

John Bruen I

Lady Dorothy Holford

John Bruen II

Anne Fox

Obadiah Bruen

Sarah Seeley

Mary Bruen

John Baldwin, Sr.

When John settled in Milford, he was referred to as "John Baldwin, the settler" in the first list of residents. Because John was not a member of the church, he could not be called a "free planter." He was not alone in the settlement as a settler, but he and his compatriots generated much controversy in Milford before the town was admitted to the New Haven jurisdiction in 1643. Although he was not a church member and therefore not entitled to the franchise or to hold office, he did serve in some official capacities. On 19 Mar 1648, John joined the church and on the following Sunday, 26 Mar 1648, four of his children were baptized. (The strict Puritan rule that the parent must be a member of the church before children can be administered baptismal rites was rigidly enforced in Milford.)

Now as a church member in good standing, he was accepted as a freeman. The Baldwin homestead in Milford was situated on original lot number 13, on the map of 1646, on the "west side of the river," a little northwest of the town hall. (see the accompanying map of 1646.) After 1666, John moved to Newark, New Jersey, then returned to Milford. He was sergeant of the military company in 1658.

Milford was organized in 1638. Greene(7), records the purchase:

"William Fowler, Edmund Tapp, and Zachariah Whitman, together with Benjamin Fenn and Alexander Bryan, bought the land lying between the East River and the Hoisatonic Sea South, and the Indian Path to Pangusset. The deed was taken in trust for the body of 57 planters and in consideration of '6 coats, 10 blankets, 1 kettle, 12 hatchets, 12 hoes, 2 dozen knives and 12 small glasses (mirrors)' was solemnly confirmed by Ansantaway's passing over to the white men a piece of turf wherein he set a twig to symbolize surrendering of the soil and all that grew thereon."

The town immediately established itself as a theocracy, ruled by the tenets of the Congregational Church of the day. It developed into one of the most conservative of all the Puritan colonies. It appears that the biggest problem for many of the puritans was the stance on baptism. As stated earlier, baptism of children could only be administered if the parents were church members. The Milford settlement enforced high standards of behavior, especially on Sunday. In 1665, the New Haven Colony of which Milford was a member and the Connecticut Colony, were joined under the Royal Charter of King Charles II. This was done without the knowledge of the colonists and in direct opposition to their expressed values. While it was necessary to cede to the King and pledge allegiance to the royal throne, the New Haven colonists began to look around for another site, more in tune with their beliefs. The new constitution allowed baptism of children irrespective of parent church membership. This was most disturbing to the strict members of New Haven. They began to search out sites more amenable to their customs, desires, and aspirations. The search led to an area in this country occupied by the Dutch. To make a

long story short, the proprietors in what is now New Jersey, John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret signed a constitution called "*The Concessions and Agreement of the Lords Proprietors of Nova Caesares, to and with all of the adventurers and all such as shall settle and plant here.*" Concessions allowed settlers the right to choose an assembly of twelve representatives who would deal with taxes, laws, forts and militia, land apportionments, naturalization of immigrants and the right of appeal any action taken by the governing council. The move was eminent since Charles II renounced New Haven's existence as a colony, and to cede their independence to the Colony of Connecticut.

In 1666, a party from Milford which included John Baldwin Sr and John Baldwin, Jr., traveled down the Long Island Sound to the banks of the Passaic to choose a site. Residents of Branford (a settlement akin to Milford) and Milford of the New Haven Colony signed the agreement to form a common township at New Ark on the Pesaiack River. While they had the approval of the proprietors (Philip Carteret) to settle there, the Hackensack Indians presented another problem. The puritans had not bargained for an Indian Deed as they had done in Milford. The Hackensacks did not consider the title given by Sir Carteret sufficient proof of ownership. In July 1667, the Puritan settlers signed a bill of sale with the Hackensacks, purchasing their settlement for ~ \$750.00 worth of goods. So, on 6 Oct 1666, the charter of the settlement of Newark was signed.

(the addendum of names is found at the end of this section.)

Unfortunately, the issue of law regarding land ownership and transfer was not clearly defined.

John Baldwin, IV, left Newark and moved back to Milford where he spent his remaining days. John's Will, dated 24 May 1681, bequeathed to eldest son John, sons Josiah, Nathaniel, Joseph, George (to have 20 pounds which I desire should be laid out for the following up his trade), Obadiah, and Richard; daughters Elizabeth Porter, Abigail Baldwin, Sarah and Hannah. The heirs Joseph, Obadiah, Sarah and Hannah submitted the inventory to arbitration in 1691, son Richard consenting to the decision. George, though living in Branford, Connecticut, is not mentioned in the document.

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Revised, 2010

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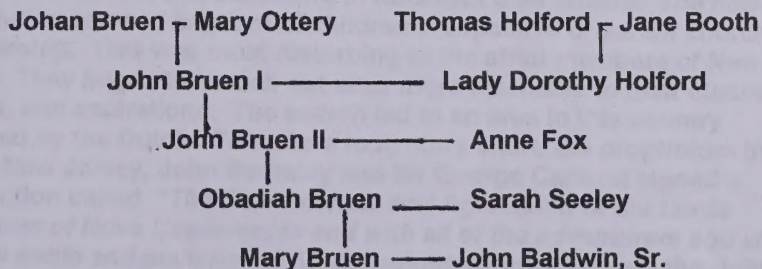
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When John settled in Milford, he was referred to as "John Baldwin, the settler" in the first list of residents. Because John was not a member of the church, he could not be called a "free planter." He was not alone in the settlement as a settler, but he and his compatriots generated much controversy in Milford before the town was admitted to the New Haven jurisdiction in 1643. Although he was not a church member and therefore not entitled to the franchise or to hold office, he did serve in some official capacities. On 19 Mar 1648, John joined the church and on the following Sunday, 26 Mar 1648, four of his children were baptized. (The strict Puritan rule that the parent must be a member of the church before children can be administered baptismal rites was rigidly enforced in Milford.)

Now as a church member in good standing, he was accepted as a freeman. The Baldwin homestead in Milford was situated on original lot number 13, on the map of 1646, on the "west side of the river," a little northwest of the town hall. (see the accompanying map of 1646.) After 1666, John moved to Newark, New Jersey, then returned to Milford. He was sergeant of the military company in 1658.

Milford was organized in 1638. The town immediately established itself as a theocracy, ruled by the tenets of the Congregational Church of the day. It developed into one of the most conservative of all the Puritan colonies. It appears that the biggest problem for many of the puritans was the stance on baptism. As stated earlier, baptism of children could only be administered if the parents were church members. The Milford settlement enforced high standards of behavior, especially on Sunday. In 1665, the New Haven Colony of which Milford was a member and the Connecticut Colony, were joined under the Royal Charter of King Charles II. This was done without the knowledge of the colonists and in direct opposition to their expressed values. While it was necessary to cede to the King and pledge allegiance to the royal throne, the New Haven colonists began to look around for another site, more in tune with their beliefs. The new constitution allowed baptism of children irrespective of parent church membership. This was most disturbing to the strict members of New Haven. They began to search out sites more amenable to their customs, desires, and aspirations. The search led to an area in this country occupied by the Dutch. To make a long story short, the proprietors in what is now New Jersey, John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret signed a constitution called *"The Concessions and Agreement of the Lords Proprietors of Nova Caesares, to and with all of the adventurers and all such as shall settle and plant here."* Concessions allowed settlers the right to choose an assembly of twelve representatives who would deal with taxes, laws, forts and militia, land apportionments, naturalization of immigrants and the right of appeal any action taken by the governing council.

On October 6th, 1666, the residents of Branford (a settlement akin to Milford) and Milford of the New Haven Colony signed the agreement to form a common township at New Ark on the Pesayack River. John Baldwin, Senior and John Baldwin, Junior were two of the signers. (the addendum of names is found at the end of this section.)

John Baldwin, IV, left Newark and moved back to Milford where he spent his remaining days. John's Will, dated 24 May 1681, bequeathed to eldest son John, sons Josiah, Nathaniel, Joseph, George (to have 20 pounds which I desire should be laid out for the following up his trade), Obadiah, and Richard; daughters Elizabeth Porter, Abigail Baldwin, Sarah and Hannah. The heirs Joseph, Obadiah, Sarah and Hannah submitted the inventory to arbitration in 1691, son Richard consenting to the decision. George, though living in Branford, Connecticut, is not mentioned in the document.

REFERENCES

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Baldwin, William F. Descendants of John Baldwin, Genealogy.

Connecticut State Library, The Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records, 1639 – 1660, Hartford, 1924-1934.

Crifasi, Beverly, The Reasons our Ancestors Left New Haven and Came to New Jersey. Internet search result.

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John Baldwin, IV and Mary Camp, married 1638*
 b. 24 Jun 1619, Wendover, Bucks, England b. 1620, England
 d. 21 Jun 1681, Milford, New Haven, Ct. d. 1651, Milford, Ct.
 Baldwin Generation 13

John Baldwin, Jr. b. 1640, Milford, New Haven Ct. d. Aug 1706, Newark, N.J.*
 Josiah Baldwin, b. 1642, Milford, New Haven, Ct. d. 02 Nov 1683 Milford
 Samuel Baldwin, b. 1645, Milford, d. 16 Jan 1670, (drowned)
 Nathaniel Baldwin, b. 26 Mar 1648, Milford, d. 1717, Milford
 Elizabeth Baldwin, b. 19 Aug 1649, Milford, d. 06 Feb 1683
 Joseph Baldwin, b. 1651

John Baldwin, IV and Mary Bruen, married 13 Oct 1653
 b. 14 Jun 1622, England

Mary Baldwin, b. 1654

Sarah Baldwin, b. 1655
 Abigail Baldwin, b. 1658
 Obadiah Baldwin, b. 1660
 George Baldwin, b. 1661

Hannah Baldwin, b. 1663
 Richard Baldwin, b. 1665

Notes on John Baldwin, IV and his wife Mary Camp:

While in England, John was a beneficiary in the wills of his Uncle Richard, his grandmother Alice (King) Baldwin and his brother Richard, who never married. It is believed that John used this money to pay for the journey of the Baldwin's to America. The Baldwin's came to America on the ship *Martin* which sailed in 1638. John, being the eldest John Baldwin on the ship was undoubtedly the one who was oral witness to the will of Sylvester Baldwin. Sylvester was his cousin who died at sea on this journey to America. His wife and six children settled in New England where his wife was one of the largest land owners. John Baldwin settled in Milford, Connecticut, and was called "John Baldwin, the settler" in the first list. He could not be considered a "free planter" because he was not a member of the Puritan church. The fact that he, and a number of others were not church members, caused considerable controversy in Milford before the town was admitted to the New Haven Jurisdiction in 1643. Although not a church member and therefore not entitled to the franchise or to hold office, he did serve in some official capacity. On 19 Mar 1648, he did join the church and four children were baptized on the next Sunday. John was accepted as a freeman. His homestead in Milford was situated on original lot number 13, on the map of 1646, contained 2 acres, 1 rod and 10 poles on "the West side of the river." John was Sargent of the military company in 1658. John's will dated 24 May 1681, bequeathed to eldest son John, sons Josiah, Nathaniel, Joseph, George who was to "have 20 pounds which was to be laid out for the following up his trade", Obadiah, and Richard; daughters Elizabeth Porter, Abigail Baldwin, Sarah and Hannah.

Mary Camp's father, Nicholas Camp, born in England in 1597, was an original settler of Milford, Connecticut. He came to America from Nazeing, Essex, England in 1638. He spent time in Watertown, Massachusetts, then in Wethersfeld and in Guilford, Connecticut. As early as 1646 he had a house, six acres and two parcels in Milford. His name is on the list of Free Planters dated 20 Nov 1639. He died in Milford in 1686.

Mary Bruen's father was Obadiah Bruen, born 25 Dec 1606, England and died in 1680 at Newark, New Jersey. He was the youngest son of John Bruen, of Bruen, Stapleford, Cheshire, England, settled in Gloucester, Massachusetts, married in 1640 and moved to New London, Connecticut in 1651. He finally settled in Newark, New Jersey in 1666. Obadiah was a selectman, representative at the General Court in Gloucester, Town Clerk for New London, Connecticut for 15 years. He was a founding father of Newark, New Jersey and signed the original agreement to form a common township at New-Ark, New Jersey, 1666. Signed 2nd to Robert Peck.

John Baldwin, Jr. and Hannah Bruen married 03 Oct 1663
b. 1640, Milford, New Haven, Ct. b. 1643/44, Milford, Ct.
Baldwin Generation 14

Richard Baldwin, b. 24 Dec 1666
Sarah Baldwin b.
Hannah Baldwin, b. 1668, Connecticut
Elizabeth Baldwin, b. 1673, New Jersey
John Baldwin, b. 1670, Connecticut
Samuel Baldwin, b. 14 Mar 1672/73, New Jersey

John Baldwin, Jr. and Ruth Bottsforth in 1686, New Haven, CT
b. 08 Jul 1649 New Haven, CT.
d. August 1706, Newark, N.J. d.

Ruth Baldwin
Joseph Baldwin, b. 1680
Elnathan Baldwin
Timothy Baldwin, b. 1670
Daniel Baldwin, b. 1689
Nathaniel Baldwin, b. 1690
Jonathan Baldwin, b. 1691

Notes on John Baldwin, Jr. (1640)

John was one of four men chosen to "buy" "The Neck" (Newark) in 1674. A founding father of Newark, New Jersey signed the original agreement to form a common township

At New-Ark, New Jersey on 30 Oct 1666. John was a shoemaker by trade. He was accepted to full communion in Milford, New Haven, Connecticut on the 08 Oct 1662.

The four men were to pay the town L 320. He was also the "sealer of leather" in 1679. On January 01, 1682/83, he was chosen at the town meeting to "look that the Young People carry themselves orderly in times of Divine worship."

William I, The Conqueror m. Matilda of Blois
1027

1. Robert "Cushtress"
1070

2. William II "Rufus"
1048

3. Henry I
1068

daughters

1. Adela m. Stephen of Blois
b. ~1050

2. Constance of Normandy
b. ~1061

3. Adeline b. 1064

4. Gundrada of Normandy
b. 1067

5. Agatha of Normandy
b. 1072

6. Cecilia of Normandy
b. 1074

7. Matilda of Normandy ~~see~~
b. 1058

Henry I m. Matilda, daughter of
Malcolm III King of Scotland
b. 1068

1. Matilda m. Henry II, The Holy Roman Emperor
b. 1102

d. 1167 m. Geoffrey Plantagenet
b. 1113

2. William m. daughter of Count Rulk of Arjan
b. 1103
d. 1120 drowned.

Matilda m. Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou
b. 1102 1113 & 1151

1. Henry II, Curmantle Plantagenet m. Eleanor of Aquitaine
1133 - 1189 b. 1122

1. Henry III 1155 - 1183

2. Richard, The Lionhearted 1157

3. Geoffrey b. 1158 - 1186

4. John I b. 1167 (?)

John "Lackland" Plantagenet m. Isabella Taillefer & Angoulême
b. 1166 (?) - 1216 1187

Henry III of Winchester m. Eleanor Bevisper of Chantilly, Norm
1206 1223

9 children

1. Eleanor Plantagenet m. Richard "Copped Hat" FitzLan
1231 Earl

a). John FitzLan c. 1241.

Roricon of Maine, France ~790	Bichilde of Maine, France ~794	Vulgrim de Angouleme France, ~835	Rosalinde of Agenois ~842 Haute, France
Alduin of Angouleme ~866 Charente, Fr	Alduin of Angouleme ~870 Charente, Fr	Guillaume I Taillefer ~895 Charente, Fr	Mrs. Guillaume Taillefer ~900 Charente, Fr
Armand Manzer Taillefer ~924 Charente, Fr	Hildegarde Taillefer ~926 Angoulesme, Fr	Guillaume II Taillefer ~952 Charente, Fr	Gerberga D'Anjou ~962 Anjou, Fr.
Geoffrey Taillefer ~988 Charente, Fr.	Petronille de Archaic ~994 Conteville, Fr.	Foulques Taillefer Count of Angouleme ~1015 Charente, Fr.	
Cundo Vagena ~1062 Fr.	Guillaume Taillefer III Count of Angouleme ~1084	Vitapoy De Benanges ~1086 Gironde, Fr.	Matilda 11 th child of William I (the Conqueror) and Matilda of Flanders
Geoffrey The Fair August 24, 1113	Henry II Curmantle Plantagenet March 4, 1132-33	Eleanor of Aquitaine ~1127	John I Lackland Plantagenet December 24, 1166
Isabella Taillefer D'Angouleme ~1170	Henry III of Winchester King of England October 10, 1206 Hampshire, Eng.	Eleanor Berenget of Chantes, Fr. ~1180	Edward I Plantagenet King of England June 17, 1239
Edward II Plantagenet April 25, 1284	Isabella De Edward III France Plantagenet King of England November 13, 1312	Phillippa Hainault	
John Plantagenet March, 1340	Eleanor Plantagenet Daughter of Henry III ~1311, Wales	Richard "the Copped Hat" Fitzalan, Earl Fitzalan ~1349	
Eleanor Maltravers ~1345	William Fitzalan ~1366	Agnes (Unknown) Fitzalan Ranulph Unknown	

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at East-Bloomfield, January 1, 1818.

MOSES Angwine, Aon O'King,
John Alger, H. Mason,
Phineas Alvord, Charles Marble, jr.
John Ball, Charles Marble 3,
Loring H. Brunson, John Mint,
Nath'l Baldwin, Lewis S. Miller 3,
① Josiah S. Baldwin, Samuel Miller,
① Martha Baldwin, Harvey Marsh,
Abel Bennett, William Pillsbury 2,
Abel Brambly, Robert Pierce,
Roswell Carter, William Paul,
Thomas Chisney 2, Barnard Rodgers,
Corburn David, Lavinah Riley,
J. A. Crozman, Sarah Scovill,
Gurdon Clark, Joseph Sage,
Asbel Clark, Catharine Sage,
David Currier, Rev. Julius Steele,
Charles Crane, Judas Simmons,
Tyrannus Collins, Polly Sage,
Alexander Darrow, J. & Levi Thayer,
Soloman Dow, Olexa Waynient,
A. Dodge, Rev. J. W. Wheelock,
Nath. Dodge, Henshiah Wilson,
Aaron Drake, George Wright,
B. Enmons, Marcia Webster,
Elizabeth French, Sylvester Warren,
Jonn. Gros, Turney Wheeler,
George Gordon, Eh Williams,
Erastus Gibbs 2, J. Corn's Van Traftin,
Sheldon Gibbs, Ralph Van Brunt,
Isaac Harrington, Isaac Vase,
Ezekiel How, Henry Voorburgh,
John Keys 2, J. W. STRONG, P. M.

NOT
OUR
LINE!

RED.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Pittsfield,
Mass. Oct. 1, 1833.

A LDEN AXTEL,	Wm. W. Harman,
Henry Allen,	Julia Ann Halsey,
James Armitage,	Leviell Isham,
John C. Andrews, 3	Alanson Jermoin,
Elizabeth Allen,	Nathan Jackson,
Rock Aldrich,	Russell Jones,
Benajah Allen,	Jesse W. Kimball, 2
Hiram Bentley,	Roberta Knickerbocker,
Mattha Butler,	A. M. Kendall,
Joseph W. Briggs,	Danforth W. Lyon,
Ephraim D. Bradley,	Almira Loomis,
Mary Bunpee,	Matilda Ann Lower,
Heannah Bush,	Joshua S. Lances,
Joseph Burgess,	H. G. Ludlow,
Charles Ballows,	Nicholas L'hospitalier,
Wm. Butler,	Wm. Lieberman,
Dorcas Bates,	Henry Marvin,
John Brown,	Homer S. Moad,
Josiah Baldwin,	Nathan Merriam,
Julia Brattle, 2	Mr. McFeely,
Laure Blinn,	George H. Morgan,
Ulysses Briggs,	Hiram Newell,
Cornelia Beldwing,	George Nash,
Charles C. Betzall,	James H. Norton,
George Bragg,	Wm. C. Niles,
Azeriah W. Brooks,	T. H. Noxhall,
Asenith Brown,	Ebenzer Parsons,
Henry Burnell,	Jesse Parker, 2
Jedediah Bushnell,	Henry F. Pollan,
Cashier of the Pittsfield	George Plummer, 2
Bank,	A. J. Patterson,
Cashier of the Berkshire	Enoch Pierce,
Bank,	Geo. W. Perrano,
Mary Colt,	Lucius Robblin,
Amistilla Crittenton,	Wm. Ross,
James Congdon, 2	Salmon Rogers, 2
Elinor Chapel,	Eliza S. Rappin,
Franklin Clark,	Ests Rice,
Wm. Campbell,	E. Smith,
Mary Carpenter,	Joel Sloan,
Nathaniel Culbert,	John Smith,
Wm. Chapman,	Lydia Saunders,
Susan Clarke,	Henry Steeking,
E. K. Colt,	Mary Sandys,
Samuel Dorrance,	Clara Springs,
Charles Denier,	Reuben Sargent,
Mary Darby,	"Spy" in Pittsfield,
Perry G. Drew,	Thomas R. Steward,

THE CAYUGA PATRIOT
AUBURN, NY

Land Transfers: Taken From The Cayuga County Book of Deeds

Grantor: Seller	Grantee: Buyer	Town	Lot#	Acres	Liber	Page	Date
Baldwin							
Ann Sarah	David M. Osborne	Aurelius(A)	57	pt	106	NA	Oct 1864
	Oscar C. Quick	(A)	58	pt	107	NA	Apr 1864
	Geo. J. Letchworth	(A)	57	2	107	NA	Apr 1864
	Geo. J. Letchworth	(A)	57	1	107	NA	Apr 1864
	Zibe Merritt	(A)	57	NA	110	NA	May 1865
	Geo. Weichert, et al	(A)	47	pt	114	140	May 1866
	David Knapp	(A)	68	pt	97	17	Dec 1858
	Mary Everts, et al	(A)	42.43	97	103	219	Jan 1863
David B.	Lucinda R. Henderson	Brutus(B)	19.3	11.1	97	38	Sept 1859
	William Henderson	(B)	65	pt	103	57	Jan 1863
	Phiney M. Bromley	(B)	45	NA	110	41	May 1865
Elizabeth	David Knapp	(A)	68	97	97		Dec 1858
Lowell H	Sarah I Munson	(A)	47	pt	106	281	Feb 1864
Peter A	William Lewis	(B)	4	47	63	112	Jan 1866
Elias	Mary S Baldwin	(B)	71.82	65.9	146	28	Oct 1896
Josiah	Daniel Voice	(B)	82	12	55	343	Jan 1837
	James Baldwin	(B)	82	25	JJ	229	Apr 1828
	Charles Paddock	(B)	82	5	QQ	101	Dec 1832
	Daniel Voice	(B)	82	4	55	346	Jan 1837
James	Moses Leonard	(B)	8	2	MM	220	Jul 1834
	George Somers	(B)	82	15	WW	400	Jun 1885
	Elisha Arnold	(B)	89	pt	60	296	Dec 1838
	Daniel Topping	(B)	NA	pt	CC	501	Oct 1834
	Levi Hall	(B)	100	17	68	42	Jan 1844

**SURROGATE COURT OF CAYUGA COUNTY NOTICES
THE DEATH OF JOSIAH BALDWIN**

1. An Appeal to the Surrogate of the County of Cayuga regarding the passing of Josiah Baldwin from Isaac Burwell, husband of Huldah Baldwin Burwell, urging the legal steps be undertaken to process the Last Will and Testament of Josiah.

To the Surrogate of the County of Cayuga: the petition of Isaac Burwell of the town of Mentz, County of Cayuga and State of New York respectfully sheweth that Josiah Baldwin, late of the town of Mentz in the County of Cayuga and State of New York, departed this life on or about the second day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty; that the said deceased was at the time of his death, an inhabitant of the said County of Cayuga; that he left a last will and testament which is dated the sixteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight; that in and by the said will the said deceased appointed your petitioner and Phebe Easting Executors thereof; that the said deceased left the following heirs-at-law and next of kin; towit: Thomas Baldwin of the town of Henrietta, County of Loraine, State of Ohio, Jemima Bayles, wife of John Bayles of the town, county and state aforesaid, James Baldwin of Oakland County, Michigan, David Baldwin of Greenburgh, Decatur County, Indiana, Betsey(Elizabeth) Tichenor, wife of John Tichenor of the town of Parrishville, St. Lawrence County (New York), Anna Tichenor, wife of Silas Tichenor, Phebe Easting, Huldah Burwell, wife of Isaac Burwell, Rhoda Vorce, wife of Sheldon Vorce and Esther C. Baldwin an infant daughter of Madison Baldwin deceased, all of the County of Cayuga; that said will relates to both real and personal estate, that said Esther C. Baldwin has no general guardian; that your petitioners desirous of proving said last will and testament as a will of real estate; that the same may be recorded as such in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, your petitioners therefore pray the Surrogate aforesaid that the necessary steps may be taken before him for that purpose, and that Sheldon Vorce of the town of Mentz aforesaid may be appointed special guardian to the said Esther C. Baldwin, for the purpose of appearing for and taking care of her interests in the further proceedings in this matter.

Dated the 6th day of June 1840

Isaac Burwell
Cayuga County

Isaac Burwell being duly sworn deposed and says that the facts stated in the above petition by him signed, are true to the best of his knowledge and belief,

Isaac Burwell

Sworn this 6th day of June 1840, before me.

George H. Wood, Surrogate

2. The petition to the Surrogate Court to appoint a special guardian for Esther C. Baldwin, daughter of Madison Baldwin, deceased.

In the matter of the proof and probate of the last will and testament of Josiah Baldwin, deceased:

I, Sheldon Vorce of Mentz in the County of Cayuga do hereby consent to act as the special guardian to Esther C. Baldwin, an infant heir-at-law of Josiah Baldwin, late of Mentz, aforesaid deceased, for the sole purpose of appearing for her and taking care of her interest in the further proceedings in this matter.

Sheldon Vorce

Dated the sixth of June 1840

In the presence of George H. Wood, Surrogate

3. Notification to each of the heirs to appear before the Surrogate.

The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Thomas Baldwin and Jemima Bayles, wife of John Bayles of the town of Henrietta, Loraine County, Ohio' James Baldwin of Oakland County, Michigan, David Baldwin of Greenburgh, Decatur County, Indiana, Betsey (Elizabeth) Tichenor, sife of John Tichenor of Parrishville, St. Lawrence County (New York), Anna Tichenor, wife of Silas Tichenor, Phebe Easting, Huldah Burwell, wife of Isaac Burwell, Rhoda Vorce, wife of Sheldon Vorce, and Sheldon Vorce, Special Guardian to Esther C. Baldwin, all of the county of Cayuga, heirs-at-law and next of kin to Josiah Baldwin, late of Mentz in the County of Cayuga deceased, greeting:

You, each of you, are hereby cited, required, personally to be and appear before ou Surrogate of our County of Cayuga at this office in Auburn in said County on the twenty-third day of July next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to attend the proof and probate of the last will and testament of the said Josiah Baldwin, deceased, which relates to both real and personal estate, and is presented for proof and probate by Isaac Burwell, one of the Executors named therein, and hereof fail not.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of Office of our said Surrogate to be hereunto affixed and witness.

SEAL

George H. Wood, Surrogate of said county at Auburn, the sixth Day of June in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred And forty.

George H. Wood, Surrogate

4. Statement of action of the Office of the Surrogate in preparing public notification of the estate of Josiah Baldwin.

We hereby formally admit due service of a copy of the written citation, dated the sixth of June 1840. John Tichenor, Betsey Tichenor, Phebe Easting, Rhoda Vorce, Sheldon Vorce, Special guardian of Esther C. Baldwin, Huldah Burwell, Anna (X) Tichenor mark. Isaac Burwell, witness to Anna Tichenor.

*State of New York, City and County of Albany,
E. W. Travis of the City of Albany.*

Being duly sworn says that he is foreman in the office of the Albany Evening Journal the paper published by the printer to the State, and that the notice of which the annexed is a printed copy has been regularly published in said Albany Evening Journal once in each week for six weeks successively, commencing on the eighth day of June last past.

Signed: Edward W. Travis

Sworn before me this 14th day of July 1840'

*Signed: Andrew White
Commissioner of Deeds*

5. Meeting at the Surrogate Court:

At a Surrogate Court held at the Surrogate Office in the village of Auburn in and for the County of Cayuga, on the twenty-third day of July A.D. 1840- present, George H. Wood, Surrogate. The instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Josiah Baldwin, late of Mentz in said county deceased, was offered for probate and for proof a a will of real and personal estate pursuant to the Statute. On filing due proof of the publication of the citation issued in this matter and the service of the same and open to heirs-at-law and next of kin to the deceased residing in this State, this matter was now brought on to be heard. Two of the witnesses to said will were produced in open court testified as follows in the matter of the proof and probate of the last Will and Testament of Josiah Baldwin, deceased:

Cayuga County, New York

William Paine of Mentz in said county being duly sworn deposes and says: "I was well acquainted with Josiah Baldwin, late of Mentz aforesaid deceased and ws present when a certain instrument in writing now here shown to me dated the sixteenth

day of May, 1838, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased by signing his name thereto. I heard him publish and declare the same to be his last Will

and Testament. The deceased requested me to become a subscribing witness to the execution thereof. I did so signed my name thereto as such witness in the presence of the deceased. The said deceased was, in my opinion at the time of the execution of said instrument of a sound and disposing mind and memory and in all aspects competent to make and publish Last Will and Testament and to devise real estate, that he was of full age and under no restraint that I know of."

Signed: William Paine

Sworn this 23rd day of July 1840 before me.

George H. Wood, Surrogate

In the matter of proof and probate of the Last Will and Testament of Josiah Baldwin, deceased-

Cayuga County. New York. Phebe Easting of Mentz in said county being duly sworn, deposed and said: "I am the Executrix named in the instrument in writing described in the foregoing affidavit of William Paine. The said instrument was delivered to me soon after the execution thereof by the deceased for safe keeping. I kept the same safely in my possession until after the death of the deceased and until the same was brought before the Surrogate of Cayuga County for proof and that while said instrument was in my possession and was in no respect altered or erased."

Signed: Phebe Easting

Sworn this 23rd day of July 1840.

George H. Wood, Surrogate

In the matter of proof and probate of the Last Will and Testament of Josiah Baldwin, deceased-

Lewis B. Moore of Aurelius in said county, being duly sworn deposes and says: "I was acquainted with Josiah Baldwin, late of Mentz in said county deceased. I was present when a certain instrument in writing now here shown to me, dated the sixteenth day of May 1838, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, was executed. I saw the deceased execute said instrument by signing his name thereto. I heard him publish and declare the same to be his last will and testament. The deceased requested me to become a subscribing witness to the execution thereof and did so and signed my name. The said deceased was in my opinion at the time of the execution of said instrument of a sound and disposing mind and memory, and in all aspects competent to make and publish a Last Will and

Testament and to devise real estate, that he was of full age and under no restraint that I know of."

Signed: Lewis B. Moore

Sworn this 23rd day of July 1840 before me,

George H. Wood, Surrogate

6. THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF JOSIAH BALDWIN

In the name of God, Amen. I, Josiah Baldwin, of the town of Mentz, County of Cayuga and the State of New York, being weak of body but of sound and perfect mind and memory, do make and publish this to be my Last Will and Testament, that is to say:

Firstly, I give and bequeath unto my son James, the sum of one dollar, and to my daughter Anna Tichenor, I give and bequeath the like sum of one dollar, which seems, together with what they have here before received of me will be their full, equal shares of all my real and personal property. All the remainder of my real and personal Property I will bequeath to my sons and daughters hereafter named and the heirs of my son Madison Baldwin, deceased, are to have an equal share provided they live until they are twenty-one years of age.

Thomas Baldwin, David Baldwin, Betsey (Elizabeth) Tichenor, Huldah Burwell, Jemima Bayles, Phebe Easting and Rhoda Vorce and to their heirs, assigned forever, provided nevertheless that if the heirs or neither of them of Madison should not live to arrive at twenty years of age then said Madison's share of my estate to revert back to be equally divided between the last named sons and daughters and their heirs assigned. And it is hereby further enjoined and decreed by me that my daughter Phebe Easting and her children have a home at my house to superintend my business, nurses and takes care of me as long as she may live if she sees fit so to do. I do hereby appoint Isaac Burwell and my daughter, Phebe Easting, my executor and executrix of this, my Last Will and Testament. In witness thereof I have hereto set my hand and seal this 16th day of May 1838.

Signed: Josiah Baldwin (SEAL)

Signed, sealed and declared by the above named Josiah Baldwin and to be my last will and testament in the presence of us who have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses in the presence of the Testator.

William Ross, William Paine, Lewis Moore

7. The closing of the meeting called by the Surrogate

I hereby certify that the preceding is a true record of the proceeding proofs and examinations taken in the matter of the proof of the last will and testament of Josiah Baldwin, late of Mentz in the county of Cayuga, deceased, as a will of real and personal estate and also of the said will, and that the same were recorded on the twenty-third day of July in the years of our Lord one thousand eight hundred forty.

George H. Wood, Surrogate

Dated this 11th day of June 1840

James Turner
Clerk of Court

I bear this will being duly shown deposited, and say that the facts stated in the above petition be true, were true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

James Turner

Dated this 11th day of June 1840, before me.

George H. Wood, Surrogate

APPENDIX A.

1. An Appeal to the Surrogate of the County of Cayuga regarding the passing of Josiah Baldwin from Isaac Burwell, husband of Huldah Baldwin Burwell, urging the legal steps be undertaken to process the Last Will and Testament of Josiah.

To the Surrogate of the County of Cayuga: the petition of Isaac Burwell of the town of Mentz, County of Cayuga and State of New York respectfully sheweth that Josiah Baldwin, late of the town of Mentz in the County of Cayuga and State of New York, departed this life on or about the second day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty; that the said deceased was at the time of his death, an inhabitant of the said County of Cayuga; that he left a last will and testament which is dated the sixteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight; that in and by the said will the said deceased appointed your petitioner and Phebe Easting Executors thereof; that the said deceased left the following heirs-at-law and next of kin; towit: Thomas Baldwin of the town of Henrietta, County of Loraine, State of Ohio, Jemima Bayles, wife of John Bayles of the town, county and state aforesaid, James Baldwin of Oakland County, Michigan, David Baldwin of Greenburgh, Decatur County, Indiana, Betsey(Elizabeth) Tichenor, wife of John Tichenor of the town of Parrishville, St. Lawrence County (New York), Anna Tichenor, wife of Silas Tichenor, Phebe Easting, Huldah Burwell, wife of Isaac Burwell, Rhoda Vorce, wife of Sheldon Vorce and Esther C. Baldwin an infant daughter of Madison Baldwin deceased, all of the County of Cayuga; that said will relates to both real and personal estate, that said Esther C. Baldwin has no general guardian; that your petitioners desirous of proving said last will and testament as a will of real estate; that the same may be recorded as such in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, your petitioners therefore pray the Surrogate aforesaid that the necessary steps may be taken before him for that purpose, and that Sheldon Vorce of the town of Mentz aforesaid may be appointed special guardian to the said Esther C. Baldwin, for the purpose of appearing for and taking care of her interests in the further proceedings in this matter.

Dated the 6th day of June 1840

*Isaac Burwell
Cayuga County*

Isaac Burwell being duly sworn deposed and says that the facts stated in the above petition by him signed, are true to the best of his knowledge and belief,

Isaac Burwell

Sworn this 6th day of June 1840, before me.

George H. Wood, Surrogate

2. The petition to the Surrogate Court to appoint a special guardian for Esther C. Baldwin, daughter of Madison Baldwin, deceased.

In the matter of the proof and probate of the last will and testament of Josiah Baldwin, deceased:

I, Sheldon Vorce of Mentz in the County of Cayuga do hereby consent to act as the special guardian to Esther C. Baldwin, an infant heir-at-law of Josiah Baldwin, late of Mentz, aforesaid deceased, for the sole purpose of appearing for her and taking care of her interest in the further proceedings in this matter.

Sheldon Vorce

Dated the sixth of June 1840

In the presence of George H. Wood, Surrogate

3. Notification to each of the heirs to appear before the Surrogate.

The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Thomas Baldwin and Jemima Bayles, wife of John Bayles of the town of Henrietta, Loraine County, Ohio' James Baldwin of Oakland County, Michigan, David Baldwin of Greenburgh, Decatur County, Indiana, Betsey (Elizabeth) Tichenor, sife of John Tichenor of Parrishville, St. Lawrence County (New York), Anna Tichenor, wife of Silas Tichenor, Phebe Easting, Huldah Burwell, wife of Isaac Burwell, Rhoda Vorce, wife of Sheldon Vorce, and Sheldon Vorce, Special Guardian to Esther C. Baldwin, all of the county of Cayuga, heirs-at-law and next of kin to Josiah Baldwin, late of Mentz in the County of Cayuga deceased, greeting:

You, each of you, are hereby cited, required, personally to be and appear before ou Surrogate of our County of Cayuga at this office in Auburn in said County on the twenty-third day of July next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to attend the proof and probate of the last will and testament of the said Josiah Baldwin, deceased, which relates to both real and personal estate, and is presented for proof and probate by Isaac Burwell, one of the Executors named therein, and hereof fail not.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of Office of our said Surrogate to be hereunto affixed and witness.

SEAL

George H. Wood, Surrogate of said county at Auburn, the sixth Day of June in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred And forty.

George H. Wood, Surrogate

4. Statement of action of the Office of the Surrogate in preparing public notification of the estate of Josiah Baldwin.

We hereby formally admit due service of a copy of the written citation, dated the sixth of June 1840. John Tichenor, Betsey Tichenor, Phebe Easting, Rhoda Vorce, Sheldon Vorce, Special guardian of Esther C. Baldwin, Huldah Burwell, Anna (X) Tichenor mark. Isaac Burwell, witness to Anna Tichenor.

*State of New York, City and County of Albany,
E. W. Travis of the City of Albany.*

Being duly sworn says that he is foreman in the office of the Albany Evening Journal the paper published by the printer to the State, and that the notice of which the annexed is a printed copy has been regularly published in said Albany Evening Journal once in each week for six weeks successively, commencing on the eighth day of June last past.

Signed: Edward W. Travis

Sworn before me this 14th day of July 1840'

*Signed: Andrew White
Commissioner of Deeds*

5. Meeting at the Surrogate Court:

At a Surrogate Court held at the Surrogate Office in the village of Auburn in and for the County of Cayuga, on the twenty-third day of July A.D. 1840- present, George H. Wood, Surrogate. The instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Josiah Baldwin, late of Mentz in said county deceased, was offered for probate and for proof a will of real and personal estate pursuant to the Statute. On filing due proof of the publication of the citation issued in this matter and the service of the same and open to heirs-at-law and next of kin to the deceased residing in this State, this matter was now brought on to be heard. Two of the witnesses to said will were produced in open court testified as follows in the matter of the proof and probate of the last Will and Testament of Josiah Baldwin, deceased:

Cayuga County, New York

William Paine of Mentz in said county being duly sworn deposes and says: "I was well acquainted with Josiah Baldwin, late of Mentz aforesaid deceased and ws present when a certain instrument in writing now here shown to me dated the sixteenth day of May, 1838, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased by signing his name thereto. I heard him publish and declare the same to be his last Will

and Testament. The deceased requested me to become a subscribing witness to the execution thereof. I did so signed my name thereto as such witness in the presence of the deceased. The said deceased was, in my opinion at the time of the execution of said instrument of a sound and disposing mind and memory and in all aspects competent to make and publish Last Will and Testament and to devise real estate, that he was of full age and under no restraint that I know of."

Signed: William Paine

Sworn this 23rd day of July 1840 before me.

George H. Wood, Surrogate

In the matter of proof and probate of the Last Will and Testament of Josiah Baldwin, deceased-

Cayuga County. New York. Phebe Easting of Mentz in said county being duly sworn, deposed and said: "I am the Executrix named in the instrument in writing described in the foregoing affidavit of William Paine. The said instrument was delivered to me soon after the execution thereof by the deceased for safe keeping. I kept the same safely in my possession until after the death of the deceased and until the same was brought before the Surrogate of Cayuga County for proof and that while said instrument was in my possession and was in no respect altered or erased."

Signed: Phebe Easting

Sworn this 23rd day of July 1840.

George H. Wood, Surrogate

In the matter of proof and probate of the Last Will and Testament of Josiah Baldwin, deceased-

Lewis B. Moore of Aurelius in said county, being duly sworn deposes and says: "I was acquainted with Josiah Baldwin, late of Mentz in said county deceased. I was present when a certain instrument in writing now here shown to me, dated the sixteenth day of May 1838, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, was executed. I saw the deceased execute said instrument by signing his name thereto. I heard him publish and declare the same to be his last will and testament. The deceased requested me to become a subscribing witness to the execution thereof and did so and signed my name. The said deceased was in my opinion at the time of the execution of said instrument of a sound and disposing mind and memory, and in all aspects competent to make and publish a Last Will and Testament and to devise real estate, that he was of full age and under no restraint that I know of."

Signed: Lewis B. Moore

Sworn this 23rd day of July 1840 before me,

George H. Wood, Surrogate

6. THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF JOSIAH BALDWIN

In the name of God, Amen. I, Josiah Baldwin, of the town of Mentz, County of Cayuga and the State of New York, being weak of body but of sound and perfect mind and memory, do make and publish this to be my Last Will and Testament, that is to say:

Firstly, I give and bequeath unto my son James, the sum of one dollar, and to my daughter Anna Tichenor, I give and bequeath the like sum of one dollar, which seems, together with what they have here before received of me will be their full, equal shares of all my real and personal property. All the remainder of my real and personal Property I will bequeath to my sons and daughters hereafter named and the heirs of my son Madison Baldwin, deceased, are to have an equal share provided they live until they are twenty-one years of age.

Thomas Baldwin, David Baldwin, Betsey (Elizabeth) Tichenor, Huldah Burwell, Jemima Bayles, Phebe Easting and Rhoda Vorce and to their heirs, assigned forever, provided nevertheless that if the heirs or neither of them of Madison should not live to arrive at twenty years of age then said Madison's share of my estate to revert back to be equally divided between the last named sons and daughters and their heirs assigned. And it is hereby further enjoined and decreed by me that my daughter Phebe Easting and her children have a home at my house to superintend my business, nurses and takes care of me as long as she may live if she sees fit so to do. I do hereby appoint Isaac Burwell and my daughter, Phebe Easting, my executor and executrix of this, my Last Will and Testament. In witness thereof I have hereto set my hand and seal this 16th day of May 1838.

Signed: Josiah Baldwin (SEAL)

Signed, sealed and declared by the above named Josiah Baldwin and to be my last will and testament in the presence of us who have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses in the presence of the Testator.

William Ross, William Paine, Lewis Moore

7. The closing of the meeting called by the Surrogate

I hereby certify that the preceding is a true record of the proceeding proofs and examinations taken in the matter of the proof of the last will and testament of Josiah Baldwin, late of Mentz in the county of Cayuga, deceased, as a will of real and personal estate and also of the said will, and that the same were recorded on the twenty-third day of July in the years of our Lord one thousand eight hundred forty.

George H. Wood, Surrogate

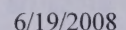
To the Surrogate of the County of Cayuga: The petition of Isaac Burwell of the town of Mentz, County of Cayuga and State of New York, respectfully sheweth that Josiah Baldwin, late of the town of Mentz in the County of Cayuga and State of New York departed this life on or about the second day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty; that the said deceased was at the time of his death an inhabitant of the said county of Cayuga; that he left a last will and testament which is dated the sixteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight; that in and by the said will, the said deceased appointed your petitioner Phebe Easting, Executor thereof; that the said deceased left the following heirs at law and next of kin, towit: Thomas Baldwin of the town of Henrietta, County of Loraine, State of Ohio, Jemima Bayles, wife of John Bayles of the town, county and state last foresaid, James Baldwin of Oakland County, Michigan, David Baldwin of Greenburgh, Decatur County, Indiana, Betsey Tichenor, wife of John Tichenor of the town of Parrishville, St. Lawrence County, Anna Tichenor, wife of Silas Tichenor, Phebe Easting, Huldah Burwell, wife of Isaac Burwell, Rhoda Vorce, wife of Sheldon Vorce and Esther C. Baldwin, an infant daughter of Madison Baldwin, deceased and all of the County of Cayuga; that said will related to both real and personal estate, that said Esther C. Baldwin has no general guardian; that your petitioner is desirous of proving said last will and testament as a will of real estate, that the same may be recorded as such in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided. Your petitioner, therefore, prays the surrogate aforesaid that the necessary steps may be taken before him for that purpose, and that Sheldon Vorce of the town of Mentz aforesaid may be appointed special guardian to the said Esther Baldwin for the purpose of appearing for and taking care of her interests in the further proceedings in the matter. Dated the 6th day of June 1840 ---

Signed Isaac Burwell

Cayuga County: Isaac Burwell being duly sworn deposed and says that the facts stated in the above petition by him signed and true to the best of his knowledge and belief. Sworn this 6th day of June 1840 and before me, George H. Wood, Surrogate

Signed Isaac Burwell

by Ed Stephan



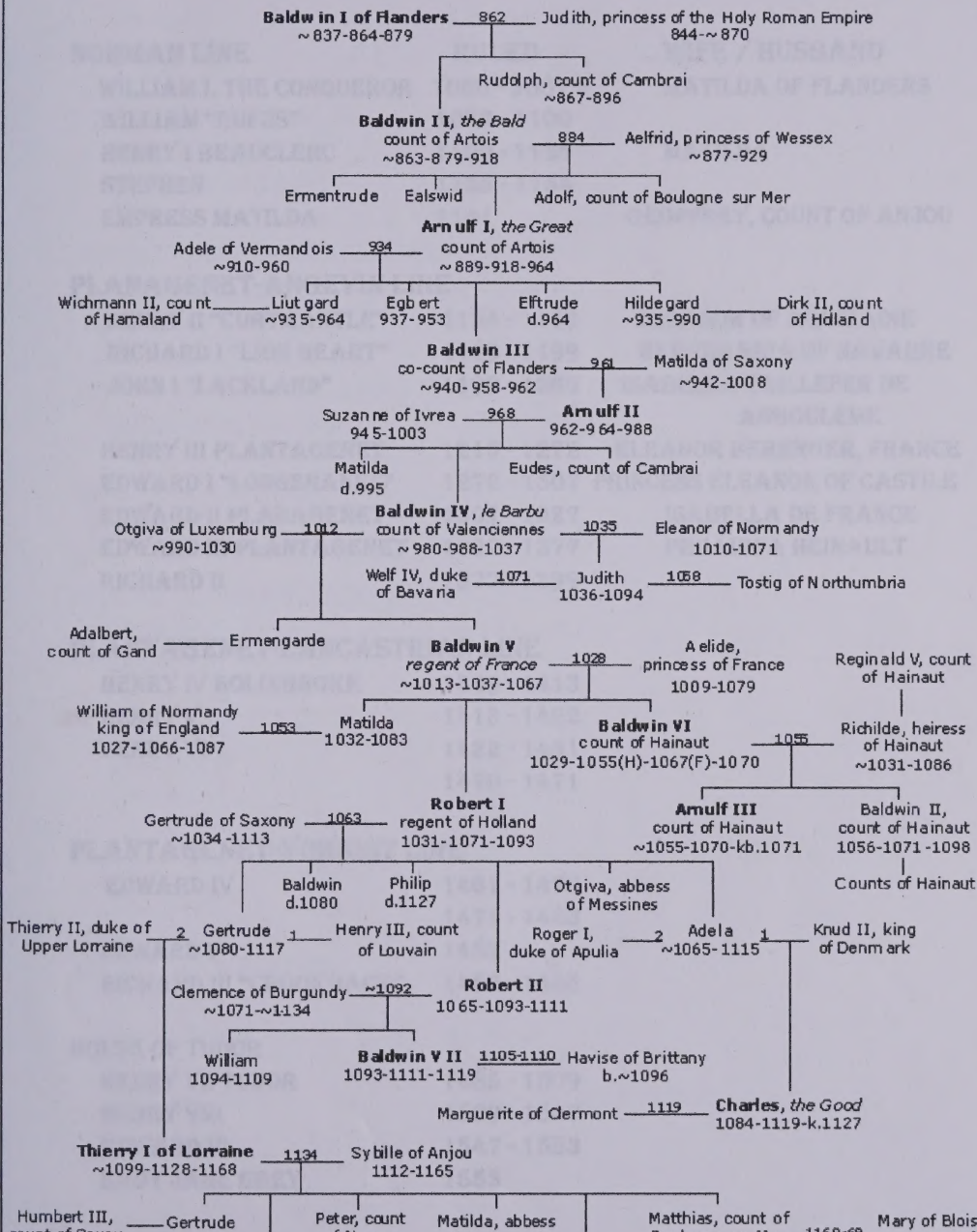
Counts of Flanders family tree

| Son/daughter
 | Legitimate son
 — Marriage
 - - - - - Liaison
 r. - ruled
 ka. - killed in accident
 b. - born
 d. - died
 kb. - killed in battle
 k. - killed

Notes: dates are birth and death; intermediate dates are accession

1, 2... Number of marriage

Count of Flanders



CHRONOLOGY OF ENGLISH ROYALTY

1066 A.D. TO PRESENT

NORMAN LINE	RULED	WIFE / HUSBAND
WILLIAM I, THE CONQUEROR	1066 - 1087	MATILDA OF FLANDERS
WILLIAM "RUFUS"	1087 - 1100	
HENRY I BEAUCLERC	1100 - 1135	MATILDA
STEPHEN	1135 - 1154	
EMPRESS MATILDA	1141	GEOFFREY, COUNT OF ANJOU

PLANAGENET-ANGEVIN LINE

HENRY II "CURTMANTLE"	1154 - 1189	ELEANOR OF AQUITAINE
RICHARD I "LION HEART"	1189 - 1199	BERENGARIA OF NAVARRE
JOHN I "LACKLAND"	1199 - 1266	ISABELLA TAILLEFER DE ANGOULEME
HENRY III PLANTAGENET	1216 - 1272	ELEANOR BERENGER, FRANCE
EDWARD I "LONGSHANKS"	1272 - 1307	PRINCESS ELEANOR OF CASTILE
EDWARD II PLANAGENET	1307 - 1327	ISABELLA DE FRANCE
EDWARD III PLANTAGENET	1327 - 1377	PHILLIPPA HEINAULT
RICHARD II	1377 - 1399	

PLANTAGENET-LANCASTRIAN LINE

HENRY IV BOLINBROKE	1399 - 1413
HENRY V	1413 - 1422
HENRY VI	1422 - 1461
	1470 - 1471

PLANTAGENET-YORKIST LINE

EDWARD IV	1461 - 1470
	1471 - 1483
EDWARD V	1483
RICHARD III "CROOKBACK"	1483 - 1485

HOUSE OF TUDOR

HENRY VII TUDOR	1485 - 1509
HENRY VIII	1509 - 1547
EDWARD VI	1547 - 1553
LADY JANE GREY	1553

MARY I	1553 - 1558
ELIZABETH I	1558 - 1603

HOUSE OF STUART

JAMES I	1603 - 1625
CHARLES I	1625 - 1649

THE COMMONWEALTH

OLIVER CROMWELL	1649 - 1658
RICHARD CROMWELL	1658 - 1659

HOUSE OF STUART (RESTORED)

CHARLES II	1660 - 1685
JAMES II	1685 - 1688

HOUSE OF ORANGE AND STUART

WILLIAM III AND MARY II	1689 - 1702
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HOUSE OF STUART

ANNE	1702 - 1714
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HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK- HANOVER LINE

GEORGE I	1714 - 1727
GEORGE II	1727 - 1760
GEORGE III	1760 - 1820
GEORGE IV	1820 - 1830
WILLIAM IV	1830 - 1837
VICTORIA	1837 - 1901

HOUSE OF SASE-COBURG-GOTHA

EDWARD VII	1901 - 1910
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HOUSE OF WINDSOR

GEORGE V	1910 - 1936
EDWARD VIII	1936
GEORGE VI	1936 - 1952
ELIZABETH II	1952 - PRESENT (2003)

A History of the Horseneck Riots

Thesis by Max K. Vorwerk, 1948

Published by the Caldwell Bicentennial Committee, Caldwell, NJ

CHAPTER I

The Indian Bill of Sale for the Settlement of Newark is Obtained and the Newark Settlers Procure an Indian Deed to Settle the Horseneck Tract

A group of Puritans from the New Haven Colony settled Newark, New Jersey, in 1666. Philip Carteret, Governor of Nova Caesarea, or New Jersey, had given these Puritans clear title to the land on which they were to settle, but it later developed that the Hackensack Indians, the original owners, did not consider this title sufficient proof of ownership. So, one year later, in 1667, the Indians sold a forty thousand acre tract directly to the Newark settlers for "fifty double-hands of powder, one hundred barrs of lead, twenty axes, twenty coates, ten Guns, Twenty Pistolls, ten kettles, ten Swords, four blankets, four barrells of beere, ten paire of breeches, fifty knives, twenty howes, eight hundred and fifty fathom of wampum, two Ankers of Liquers, or something Equivalent, and three troopers Coates." (1)

Twelve years later the inhabitants of Newark, who were anxious to expand their land holdings, bought more land from the Indians. The deed which confirmed this sale stated that:

"Whereas the original deed of sale made by the Indians to the inhabitants of the towne of Newark, bearing date the eleventh day of July, 1667, it is said to the foot of the Great Mountaine, called Watchung, alias Atchunck, Wee Winocksop and Shenoctos, Indians So, one year later, in 1667, the Indians sold a forty thousand acre tract directly to the Newark settlers for "fifty double-hands of powder, one hundred barrs of lead, twenty axes, twenty coates, ten Guns, Twenty Pistolls, ten kettles, ten Swords, four blankets, four barrells of beere, ten paire of breeches, fifty knives, twenty howes, eight hundred and fifty fathom of wampum, two Ankers of Liquers, or something Equivalent, and three troopers Coates."-1

Twelve years later the inhabitants of Newark, who were anxious to expand their land holdings, bought more land from the Indians. The deed which confirmed this sale stated that:

"Whereas the original deed of sale made by the Indians to the inhabitants of the towne of Newark, bearing date the eleventh day of July, 1667, it is said to the foot of the Great Mountaine, called Watchung, alias Atchunck, Wee Winocksop and Shenoctos, Indians and owners of the said Great Mountaine, for and in consideration of two Gunss, three Coats, and thirteen hans of rum, to us in hand

paid the receipt Whereof wee doe hereby acknowledge, doe Covenant and declare to and with Mr. John Ward and Mr. Thomas Johnson, Justices of the peace of the said towne of Newark, before the Right Hon'ble Philip Carteret, Esq., Governor of the Province of New Jersey, and the other witnesses here under written, that it is meant, agreed, and intended that their bounds shall reach or goe to the top of the said Great Mountaine, and that Wee the said Indians will marke out the same to remaine to them the said inhabitants of Newark, their heirs or Assignes for Ever. In Witness hereof Wee the s'd Indians have hereunto sett our hands and Seales the 13th of March, 1677-8.

Winocksop, his marke (SIGIL)

Shenoctos, his marke (SIGIL)

Signed, sealed and Dilivered in the presence of James Bollen,
Secretary,

HENDRICK DROGESTRADT,
SAMUEL HARRISON.

This acknowledged before me the day and yeare above written.

Phi. Carteret." (1)

Thirty three years after the founding of Newark, we learn that the townspeople desired to purchase another tract of land, lying on the other side of the first Watchung Mountain and extending to the Passaic River. This Section was known as Horseneck and today would include: Caldwell, West Caldwell, North Caldwell, Verona, Essex Fells, Roseland, Caldwell Township, Cedar Grove and Livingston. From the town records of Newark we have the following information concerning this contemplated purchase:

"At a Town Meeting in Newark, October 2, 1699 -- First -- it was agreed by the generality of the Town, that they would endeavor to make a Purchase of a Tract of Land lying Westward of our Bounds, to the South Branch of the Passaic River; and such of the Town as do contribute to the purchasing of the s'd Land, shall have their Proportion according to their contribution. 2ndly, that Mr. Pierson and Ensign Johnson are chosen, to go and treat with the Proprietors about the same, to obtain a Grant. 3rdly, there was a Committee chosen (viz) Samuel Harrison, Thomas Davis, Robert Young, Daniel Dod, Nathaniel Ward and John Cooper, to consider, agree and put forward and Design abovesaid." (1)

This tract of land was never obtained from the Proprietors by Mr. Pierson and Ensign Johnson. Whatever the difficulties may have been in negotiating this grant we do not know. However, we do know that the townspeople were not deterred by the set-back, but determined to buy the land lying at Horseneck directly from the Indians. In 1701 they drew up Articles of Agreement which would govern the proposed purchase. The Agreement read as follows:

"This third Day of September one Thousand Seven Hundred and sd Committe to Lay down So much money or moneys upon the Demand of ye Committe aforesd

to Defray and pay for the aforesd Land and Premises and all Such Charges as shall Necessarily Accrue thereunto according to our proportion by our Subscription &c:

41y. We the aforesd Subscribers Do Covenant and agre with Each other and the aforesd Committee that the aforesd Land Shall be purchased and paid for by us the Subscribers and So Shall be held and continued as our Just Rights Either in General or perticular allotments as the major part Shall agre from time to time and that none of ye sd purchasers their heirs or assigns Shall at any time appropriate any of ye sd Lands or premises by any manner of way or means but by allotments fairly and Legally Drawn as the part of the Subscribers Shall agre, and if any Subscribes for one Lott his Right Shall be according Such as Subscribe for two Lotts or for three Lotts their Rights Shall be according and when the major part of ye Subscribers Shall agre to come to allotments that then he or they that have more than one Lott Shall Draw Severally according to ye number of their Lotts Subscribed for and Shall have their Land as it falls to them by allotment &c.

"And for the Confirmation of Each and Every article thing or things aforesd the Subscribers for our Selves our heirs Executors administrators and assigns Do by these presents bind and Oblige our Selves unto Each other to Stand to Ratifie and Confirm Each Article and thing aforesaid.

"in Confirmation hereof we the Subscribers have Voluntarily and unanimously Set to our hands the Day and Year above Written &c.

- o John Treat, 1 Lot
- o Hugh Roberts, 1 Lot
- o Daniel Crane, 1 Lot
- o Robert Young, 2 Lots
- o Joseph Harrison, 1 Lot
- o Sam'll Dod, 2 Lots
- o Daniel Dod, 1 Lot
- o Joseph Brown, 1 Lot
- o Eliphelet Johnson, 1 Lot
- o Paul Day, 1 Lot
- o Nath. Whelar jun, 2 Lots
- o John Medlis, 1 Lot
- o Thomas Brown, 1 Lot
- o Sam'll Ward, 1 Lot
- o Atonie Olive, 1 Lot
- o Wm. Muir, 1 Lot
- o Peter Cundict, 1 Lot
- o John Daviss, 2 Lots
- o Sam'll Baldwin, 1 Lot
- o John Baldwin, Sr., 2 Lots
- o Joseph Linsley, 1 lot
- o Tunis Johnson, 1 Lot
- o Tho. Ludington, 1 Lot
- o Amos Williams, 1 Lot
- o Sam'll Camp, 1 Lot
- o Jonathan Sayers, 1 Lot

- o Daniel Dod, Jun, 1 Lot
- o John Johnson, 1 Lot
- o Sam'll Cooper, 1 Lot
- o Matthew Canfield, 1 Lot
- o Joseph Crane, 1 Lot
- o John Plumb, 1 Lot
- o Jonathan Sargint, 1 Lot
- o John Broadberry, 1 Lot
- o John Cooper, 1 Lot
- o Azariah Crane, 3 Lots
- o Daniel Baldwin, 1 Lot
- o Jasper Crane, jun, 1 Lot
- o Robert Cambel, 1 Lot
- o Thomas Hays, 1 Lot
- o John Clark, 3 Lots
- o John Lee, 1 Lot
- o Joseph Canfield, 2 Lots
- o George Harrison, 1 Lot
- o James Clizbee, 1 Lot
- o John Cundict, 1 Lot
- o Jose. Plumb, 1 Lot
- o Daniel Brown, 1 Lot
- o William Wilson, 1 Lot
- o Sam'll Harrison, 1 Lot
- o Judah Penington, 1 Lot
- o Benjamin Harrison, 1 Lot
- o Seth Tomkins, 1 Lot
- o Sam'll Roberts, 1 Lot
- o Sam'll Freeman, 1 Lot
- o Joseph Ball, 1 Lot
- o Cobus Provost, 1 Lot
- o Matthew Williams, 1 Lot
- o James Smith, 1 Lot
- o Elezar Tomkins, 1 Lot
- o Joseph Johnson, 1 Lot
- o Mr. Wakeman, 1 Lot
- o Sam'll Alling, 1 Lot
- o Caleb Ball, 1 Lot
- o John Crane, 1 Lot
- o Elizabeth Ogden, 1 Lot
- o Anthony Hand, 1 Lot
- o David Ogden, 1 Lot
- o Daniel Harrison, 1 Lot
- o Ebenezer Lindsley, 1 Lot
- o Jasper Crane, 3 Lot
- o Ben. Baldwin, 1 Lot
- o Nathaniel Ward, Sen, 1 Lot
- o John Linsley, 1 Lot
- o John Gardner, 1 Lot
- o John Ogden, 1 Lot

- o John Delgish, 1 Lot
- o Thomas Brown, Jun, 1 Lot
- o John Morris, 2 Lots
- o John Burwell, 1 Lot
- o John Rogers, 1 Lot
- o Jonathan Linsley, 1 Lot
- o William Brant, 3 Lots
- o Mr. Pierson, 1 Lot
- o Crispin Squire, 1 Lot
- o Ele. Bruen, 1 Lot
- o Edward Ball, 1 Lot
- o Mr. John Pruden, 2 Lots
- o Sam'll Lyon, 1 Lot
- o Stephen Brown, 1 Lot
- o Joseph Peck, 1 Lot
- o Zophar Bech, 1 Lot
- o James Rogers, 1 Lot
- o Josiah Ogden, 1 Lot
- o Sam'll Kitchel, 1 Lot
- o Abraham Kitchel, 1 Lot
- o Elezer Lamson, 1 Lot
- o Daniel Tikenor, 1 Lot
- o Daniel Sargent, 1 Lot
- o Bostegon Vangeson, 1 Lot
- o Joseph Wood, 1 Lot

And so on the third day of September in the year 1701, this agreement was executed by 101 persons; one hundred men and one woman, Elizabeth Ogden, who divided the land they planned to purchase into 117 lots. Negotiations were now started with the Indians of the Horseneck section and a deed was actually signed with the Indians on March 6, 1702. (1) This deed does not exist today since it was lost in a fire in Jonathan Pierson's home in Newark on March 7, 1744-5 (2). However, we do know what the contents of the deed were which the Indians of Horseneck gave to the Newark Men. The members of the Newark Committee, John Treat, Jasper Crane, Joseph Harrison, George Harrison and others "did Make Seal and Execute a Good Lawful Deed or Instrument Conveyance of and for A Certain Tract of Land Scituate in the County of Essex between the Top of the First Mountain So Called and Pasaick River Beginning at the mouth of Pine Brook So Called and thence running up the Said River Unto Menusen path so called Excepting a Small Tract Lying by said River." (3) The amount paid for the tract of land was 130 pounds and the deed was signed by the following Indians: Loantique, Tophow, Manshum and other Indians. (4)

(1) In David Pierson's "History of the Oranges to 1921" Volume I, page 50, it is stated that the deed was executed in March 1701. In Rev. Berry's "Historical Survey of the First Presbyterian Church of Caldwell" the date is March A.D. 1701-2 (Page 6). The date in Mr. Berry's book is correct if reckoned according to the old calendar and incorrect in Mr. Pierson's book. By an Act of the English Parliament in 1751, it was provided that the year 1752 should begin on January 1 instead of

March 25 which date had long been counted the beginning of the fiscal year in England and Ireland.

March 6, 1701-2, if corrected to adhere to the new calendar would actually be March 6, 1702. Therefore, the Indian to the Horseneck section was executed in the year 1702.

(2) The corrected date is 1745.

(3) Berry, Rev. C.T. op. cit., page 45.

(4) ibid.

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[Research Aids](#) | [Gifts from Forefathers](#) | [Payette Website](#) | [What's New](#) | [Guide](#)

To India - Bill of Rights joannerodde@comcast.net is charged and the
Newark settlers pursue an Indian Deal to make the Horseneck Trade

Chapter 1

Indian deal goes wrong with the permission from the Lord Proprietors are void
and subject to a fine and punishment

Chapter 2

Several deeds are gathered for identical tracts of land at Horseneck

Chapter 3

The land and the people of Horseneck

Chapter 4

The White Horse Society - legal owners of the Horseneck Tract - begin to
take action against those who are who they think is right of Indian Deal

Chapter 5

In 1702, there is trouble

Chapter 6

The Horseneck Riots

Chapter 7

A HISTORY *of the* HORSENECK RIOTS

A Thesis presented by Max K. Vorwerk, A.B.

Montclair State Teachers College 1948

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PREFACE

Several years ago when I began to teach American History at Caldwell, New Jersey, I learned that at one time this section was a part of what had originally been known as Horseneck, and that it possessed a rich, historical background. Anxious to bring local color into my history courses, I began a study of Horseneck and discovered that only a few books had been written about it. These stated its history in a general way.

In the course of my investigation, I began to realize that thirty years before the American Revolution, serious riots against the Proprietary Government had occurred, which were looked upon as treasonable and seditious by the British authorities. These riots concerned land disputes and, beginning at Horseneck, spread into neighboring counties. Since our standard American History books made no mention of these riots, and local histories dismissed them briefly, I began a closer study, spending more than a year accumulating material. The results of that study are contained in this paper.

It seemed to me that if the Horseneck Riots were actually classified as open rebellion against the Crown of England by the New Jersey Proprietors, thirty years before the American Revolution, they were worthy of consideration. I have written this paper to shed more light on the colonial history of New Jersey and also with the hope that its contents will be of value to those teachers of the old Horseneck Section, which today includes Caldwell, West Caldwell, North

Caldwell, Verona, Essex Fells, Roseland, Caldwell Township, Cedar Grove and Livingston, who seek to bring local color into the teaching of American Colonial History.

INTRODUCTION

The main problem involved in my study of the Horseneck Riots was to determine their causes and to find the main arguments used by the Proprietors and the Rioters in justifying their courses of action.

To determine the causes, it became necessary to make a study of the complicated system of granting land to the Horseneck settlers during the colonial period. This system was grossly misunderstood by the settlers, even though the colonial authorities passed several land acts, in 1683, and in 1703, which defined very clearly the conditions of land purchase and the punishment given if disobeyed.

Misunderstanding of the law was the root of the evil that caused the riots. The settlers had obtained an Indian Deed to the Horseneck Section and -- contrary to the law -- believed they therefore owned the land. The question arose: Were Indian deeds to be recognized as legal? The Proprietors said "no" and cited the acts of 1683 and 1703. To avert real trouble, they sought to negotiate a peaceful settlement with the Indian Deed settlers. Letters were sent to the settlers, outlining plans of agreement. These were rejected and the Proprietors began to evict the settlers.

The question here involved was: Could an Indian Deed establish the right to settle, or did the Proprietors have the right to evict people who had not obtained land through British authorities?

Right or not, the Proprietors did begin to evict. On September 19, 1745, Samuel Baldwin of Horseneck was evicted and taken to Newark prison. While there, a group of settlers freed him -- using force -- and then marched back to Horseneck riotously. This was the beginning of a long series of riots. Accounts of them, taken from contemporary newspapers and from the proceedings of the East Jersey Proprietors, tell the full story. Their implications are manifold. They were classified as open rebellion against the motherland. The Proprietors called it treason. The settlers answered these charges with plausible arguments. It then became a matter to be decided in the courts, and the seriousness of the situation was great. The flaunting of British law may have been a forerunner of the Revolution itself, at least the question involved was the same -- individual rights versus blind obedience to law as administered by royal decree.

These Horseneck Riots have great importance in New Jersey colonial history because they gave impetus to other riots which began to spread in neighboring counties.

The Horseneck Rioters were certain that they were right. Taking advantage of a popular democratic procedure, they sent several petitions to the New Jersey Assembly, stating why they should be allowed to remain on the land. One of the

Proprietors, a Mr. Nevill, tore these petitions apart and did his best to show the fallacy of the settlers' belief.

The New Jersey Proprietors as a group on March 25, 1747, outlined the negotiations that occurred between the settlers and the Proprietors of Horseneck. They attempted to show that the Rioters knew they were guilty and were afraid to have the matter brought into the courts. In order to prove once and for all that the Proprietors were right, the land policy of the government was outlined. From this outline it became very clear why there had been so much confusion concerning land ownership. From the citation of English Common Law to the Act of 1703, a picture of complete confusion was apparent. It seems strange that the Proprietors should expect the unlettered settlers to understand this policy. No wonder the settlers held that Indiana deeds were legal.

Riots continued. Finally law suits were brought against the Horseneck settlers. Many lost their lands, others paid up.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the following observations may be made:

- 1. The settlers of Horseneck found that in Indian Deeds, not recognized by the Proprietors, there was trouble. Had they investigated the law, they would have found themselves in the wrong, and the riots might have been averted.*
- 2. This, however, may have been in impossibility, because the Horseneck settlers were unlettered men, unfamiliar with legal terminology, and the law in itself was confusing. Many of the settlers believed they were acting quite within the law. The Proprietors, on the other hand, were shrewd and clever men, who took advantage of the settlers lack of knowledge.*
- 3. The question of land ownership was settled in a manner favorable to the Proprietors; the settlers were either evicted or paid the Proprietors for their lands.*
- 4. The riots themselves accomplished little at the time they occurred, but they were a foreshadowing of things to come.*

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joannetodd@comcast.net

A History of the Horseneck Riots

Thesis by Max K. Vorwerk, 1948

Published by the Caldwell Bicentennial Committee, Caldwell, NJ

CHAPTER I

The Indian Bill of Sale for the Settlement of Newark is Obtained and the Newark Settlers Procure an Indian Deed to Settle the Horseneck Tract

A group of Puritans from the New Haven Colony settled Newark, New Jersey, in 1666. Philip Carteret, Governor of Nova Caesarea, or New Jersey, had given these Puritans clear title to the land on which they were to settle, but it later developed that the Hackensack Indians, the original owners, did not consider this title sufficient proof of ownership. So, one year later, in 1667, the Indians sold a forty thousand acre tract directly to the Newark settlers for "fifty double-hands of powder, one hundred barrs of lead, twenty axes, twenty coates, ten Guns, Twenty Pistolls, ten kettles, ten Swords, four blankets, four barrels of beere, ten paire of breeches, fifty knives, twenty howes, eight hundred and fifty fathom of wampum, two Ankers of Liquers, or something Equivalent, and three troopers Coates." (1)

Twelve years later the inhabitants of Newark, who were anxious to expand their land holdings, bought more land from the Indians. The deed which confirmed this sale stated that:

"Whereas the original deed of sale made by the Indians to the inhabitants of the towne of Newark, bearing date the eleventh day of July, 1667, it is said to the foot of the Great Mountaine, called Watchung, alias Atchunck, Wee Winocksop and Shenoctos, Indians So, one year later, in 1667, the Indians sold a forty thousand acre tract directly to the Newark settlers for "fifty double-hands of powder, one hundred barrs of lead, twenty axes, twenty coates, ten Guns, Twenty Pistolls, ten kettles, ten Swords, four blankets, four barrells of beere, ten paire of breeches, fifty knives, twenty howes, eight hundred and fifty fathom of wampum, two Ankers of Liquers, or something Equivalent, and three troopers Coates."-1

Twelve years later the inhabitants of Newark, who were anxious to expand their land holdings, bought more land from the Indians. The deed which confirmed this sale stated that:

"Whereas the original deed of sale made by the Indians to the inhabitants of the towne of Newark, bearing date the eleventh day of July, 1667, it is said to the foot of the Great Mountaine, called Watchung, alias Atchunck, Wee Winocksop and Shenoctos, Indians and owners of the said Great Mountaine, for and in consideration of two Gunss, three Coats, and thirteen hans of rum, to us in hand

paid the receipt Whereof wee doe hereby acknowledge, doe Covenant and declare to and with Mr. John Ward and Mr. Thomas Johnson, Justices of the peace of the said towne of Newark, before the Right Hon'ble Philip Carteret, Esq., Governor of the Province of New Jersey, and the other witnesses here under written, that it is meant, agreed, and intended that their bounds shall reach or goe to the top of the said Great Mountaine, and that Wee the said Indians will marke out the same to remaine to them the said inhabitants of Newark, their heirs or Assignes for Ever. In Witness hereof Wee the s'd Indians have hereunto sett our hands and Seales the 13th of March, 1677-8.

Winocksop, his marke (SIGIL)

Shenoctos, his marke (SIGIL)

Signed, sealed and Dilivered in the presence of James Bollen,
Secretary,

HENDRICK DROGESTRADT,
SAMUEL HARRISON.

This acknowledged before me the day and yeare above written.

Phi. Carteret." (1)

Thirty three years after the founding of Newark, we learn that the townspeople desired to purchase another tract of land, lying on the other side of the first Watchung Mountain and extending to the Passaic River. This Section was known as Horseneck and today would include: Caldwell, West Caldwell, North Caldwell, Verona, Essex Fells, Roseland, Caldwell Township, Cedar Grove and Livingston. From the town records of Newark we have the following information concerning this contemplated purchase:

"At a Town Meeting in Newark, October 2, 1699 -- First -- it was agreed by the generality of the Town, that they would endeavor to make a Purchase of a Tract of Land lying Westward of our Bounds, to the South Branch of the Passaic River; and such of the Town as do contribute to the purchasing of the s'd Land, shall have their Proportion according to their contribution. 2ndly, that Mr. Pierson and Ensign Johnson are chosen, to go and treat with the Proprietors about the same, to obtain a Grant. 3rdly, there was a Committee chosen (viz) Samuel Harrison, Thomas Davis, Robert Young, Daniel Dod, Nathaniel Ward and John Cooper, to consider, agree and put forward and Design abovesaid." (1)

This tract of land was never obtained from the Proprietors by Mr. Pierson and Ensign Johnson. Whatever the difficulties may have been in negotiating this grant we do not know. However, we do know that the townspeople were not deterred by the set-back, but determined to buy the land lying at Horseneck directly from the Indians. In 1701 they drew up Articles of Agreement which would govern the proposed purchase. The Agreement read as follows:

"This third Day of September one Thousand Seven Hundred and sd Committe to Lay down So much money or moneys upon the Demand of ye Committe aforesd

to Defray and pay for the aforesd Land and Premises and all Such Charges as shall Necessarily Accrue thereunto according to our proportion by our Subscription &c:

41y. We the aforesd Subscribers Do Covenant and agre with Each other and the aforesd Committee that the aforesd Land Shall be purchased and paid for by us the Subscribers and So Shall be held and continued as our Just Rights Either in General or perticular allotments as the major part Shall agre from time to time and that none of ye sd purchasers their heirs or assigns Shall at any time appropriate any of ye sd Lands or premises by any manner of way or means but by allotments fairly and Legally Drawn as the part of the Subscribers Shall agre, and if any Subscribes for one Lott his Right Shall be according Such as Subscribe for two Lotts or for three Lotts their Rights Shall be according and when the major part of ye Subscribers Shall agre to come to allotments that then he or they that have more than one Lott Shall Draw Severally according to ye number of their Lotts Subscribed for and Shall have their Land as it falls to them by alotment &c.

"And for the Confirmation of Each and Every article thing or things aforesd the Subscribers for our Selves our heirs Executors administrators and assigns Do by these presents bind and Oblige our Selves unto Each other to Stand to Ratifie and Confirm Each Article and thing aforesaid.

"in Confirmation hereof we the Subscribers have Voluntarily and unanimously Set to our hands the Day and Year above Written &c.

- o John Treat, 1 Lot
- o Hugh Roberts, 1 Lot
- o Daniel Crane, 1 Lot
- o Robert Young, 2 Lots
- o Joseph Harrison, 1 Lot
- o Sam'll Dod, 2 Lots
- o Daniel Dod, 1 Lot
- o Joseph Brown, 1 Lot
- o Eliphelet Johnson, 1 Lot
- o Paul Day, 1 Lot
- o Nath. Whelar jun, 2 Lots
- o John Medlis, 1 Lot
- o Thomas Brown, 1 Lot
- o Sam'll Ward, 1 Lot
- o Atonie Olive, 1 Lot
- o Wm. Muir, 1 Lot
- o Peter Cundict, 1 Lot
- o John Daviss, 2 Lots
- o Sam'll Baldwin, 1 Lot
- o John Baldwin, Sr., 2 Lots
- o Joseph Linsley, 1 lot
- o Tunis Johnson, 1 Lot
- o Tho. Ludington, 1 Lot
- o Amos Williams, 1 Lot
- o Sam'll Camp, 1 Lot
- o Jonathan Sayers, 1 Lot

- o Daniel Dod, Jun, 1 Lot
- o John Johnson, 1 Lot
- o Sam'll Cooper, 1 Lot
- o Matthew Canfield, 1 Lot
- o Joseph Crane, 1 Lot
- o John Plumb, 1 Lot
- o Jonathan Sargent, 1 Lot
- o John Broadberry, 1 Lot
- o John Cooper, 1 Lot
- o Azariah Crane, 3 Lots
- o Daniel Baldwin, 1 Lot
- o Jasper Crane, jun, 1 Lot
- o Robert Cambel, 1 Lot
- o Thomas Hays, 1 Lot
- o John Clark, 3 Lots
- o John Lee, 1 Lot
- o Joseph Canfield, 2 Lots
- o George Harrison, 1 Lot
- o James Clizbee, 1 Lot
- o John Cundict, 1 Lot
- o Jose. Plumb, 1 Lot
- o Daniel Brown, 1 Lot
- o William Wilson, 1 Lot
- o Sam'll Harrison, 1 Lot
- o Judah Penington, 1 Lot
- o Benjamin Harrison, 1 Lot
- o Seth Tomkins, 1 Lot
- o Sam'll Roberts, 1 Lot
- o Sam'll Freeman, 1 Lot
- o Joseph Ball, 1 Lot
- o Cobus Provost, 1 Lot
- o Matthew Williams, 1 Lot
- o James Smith, 1 Lot
- o Elezar Tomkins, 1 Lot
- o Joseph Johnson, 1 Lot
- o Mr. Wakeman, 1 Lot
- o Sam'll Alling, 1 Lot
- o Caleb Ball, 1 Lot
- o John Crane, 1 Lot
- o Elizabeth Ogden, 1 Lot
- o Anthony Hand, 1 Lot
- o David Ogden, 1 Lot
- o Daniel Harrison, 1 Lot
- o Ebenezer Lindsley, 1 Lot
- o Jasper Crane, 3 Lot
- o Ben. Baldwin, 1 Lot
- o Nathaniel Ward, Sen, 1 Lot
- o John Linsley, 1 Lot
- o John Gardner, 1 Lot
- o John Ogden, 1 Lot

- o John Delgish, 1 Lot
- o Thomas Brown, Jun, 1 Lot
- o John Morris, 2 Lots
- o John Burwell, 1 Lot
- o John Rogers, 1 Lot
- o Jonathan Linsley, 1 Lot
- o William Brant, 3 Lots
- o Mr. Pierson, 1 Lot
- o Crispin Squire, 1 Lot
- o Ele. Bruen, 1 Lot
- o Edward Ball, 1 Lot
- o Mr. John Pruden, 2 Lots
- o Sam'll Lyon, 1 Lot
- o Stephen Brown, 1 Lot
- o Joseph Peck, 1 Lot
- o Zophar Bech, 1 Lot
- o James Rogers, 1 Lot
- o Josiah Ogden, 1 Lot
- o Sam'll Kitchel, 1 Lot
- o Abraham Kitchel, 1 Lot
- o Elezer Lamson, 1 Lot
- o Daniel Tikenor, 1 Lot
- o Daniel Sargent, 1 Lot
- o Bostegon Vangeson, 1 Lot
- o Joseph Wood, 1 Lot

And so on the third day of September in the year 1701, this agreement was executed by 101 persons; one hundred men and one woman, Elizabeth Ogden, who divided the land they planned to purchase into 117 lots. Negotiations were now started with the Indians of the Horseneck section and a deed was actually signed with the Indians on March 6, 1702. (1) This deed does not exist today since it was lost in a fire in Jonathan Pierson's home in Newark on March 7, 1744-5 (2). However, we do know what the contents of the deed were which the Indians of Horseneck gave to the Newark Men. The members of the Newark Committee, John Treat, Jasper Crane, Joseph Harrison, George Harrison and others "did Make Seal and Execute a Good Lawful Deed or Instrument Conveyance of and for A Certain Tract of Land Scituate in the County of Essex between the Top of the First Mountain So Called and Pasaick River Beginning at the mouth of Pine Brook So Called and thence running up the Said River Unto Menusen path so called Excepting a Small Tract Lying by said River." (3) The amount paid for the tract of land was 130 pounds and the deed was signed by the following Indians: Loantique, Tophow, Manshum and other Indians. (4)

(1) In David Pierson's "History of the Oranges to 1921" Volume I, page 50, it is stated that the deed was executed in March 1701. In Rev. Berry's "Historical Survey of the First Presbyterian Church of Caldwell" the date is March A.D. 1701-2 (Page 6). The date in Mr. Berry's book is correct if reckoned according to the old calendar and incorrect in Mr. Pierson's book. By an Act of the English Parliament in 1751, it was provided that the year 1752 should begin on January 1 instead of

March 6, 1701-2, if corrected to adhere to the new calendar would actually be March 6, 1702. Therefore, the Indian to the Horseneck section was executed in the year 1702.

(3) Berry, Rev. C.T. op. cit., page 45.

(4) *ibid.*

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The following was taken from: **"The Baldwin Genealogy," written by Charles Baldwin**. Parenthetical phrases are my own.

"Most of the Baldwins of America are descended from those in Buckinghamshire, near Hertfordshire, and of Oxfordshire, which shires join Bucks. The name occurred before the conquest in the immediate vicinity of the Baldwin of Bucks." (This describes an area north and west of London, England.) "From the year 1200 down, the name is pretty continuously found in the vicinity of Aylesbury, Bucks."

(notes: (1) define "shire," (2) what "conquest?" (3) research "Aylesbury")

From the **Directory of Ancestral Heads of New England Families**; 1620 to 1700:

"The name (is) from the old German or Scandinavian, (meaning) the "conqueror", or "victor"; from "bald", meaning "quick or speedy", and "win" signifying "victor or conqueror", as in "all win", (always) victorious." (okay, I like this).

"The name appears as early as 672 in records. (It is) One of the first names to appear in records. (Indeed, "Baldwin" is) One of the first names to appear in history.... Baldwin, son of Gan, (was) a young French Knight, killed at the battle of Roncennes, 778. Baldwin of the Iron Arm was founder of Burges in 837. His descendants ruled the Dukedom of Flanders. Matilda, daughter of the Duke of Flanders, married William the Conqueror. The name appears in the roll of Battle Abbey. After the conquest, they became earls of Devonshire. The family is traced through earls of Flanders to Godfrey De Buillon, leader of the only successful crusade against Jerusalem."

"The Baldwin Genealogy," written by Charles Baldwin

" Although occasionally one of the name elevated himself to a position sufficiently prominent to leave a trace of his existence in the public records, it may be safely assumed that the great majority of the race were of a social rank below that of the country gentry. No better proof of this can be required than the single fact that among the inquisitions post mortem, from their institutions in the year 1340 down to 1600 only two relate to the Baldwins of Bucks: Richard Baldwin (who died Sept 21, 1485) named his brother John as heir. Richard held in socage of the king the manor of Otterarsfee in Aylesbury, probably a manor so small that it has long since been absorbed by some larger one, as no further trace of it can be discovered."

(The above came from notes I made in the early 1970's from research done at Newberry Library in Chicago. I am not completely certain that the above quote came from the hand of Charles Baldwin; my notes say simply "From the Baldwin Genealogy." There is an obvious contrast between the high minded first two paragraphs suggesting a relationship with William the Conqueror and the above lines that freeze the family name in the strata of peons. The truth is of course that the Baldwin's were like anyone else, being born to a place and time, growing up, getting married, working, enjoying what they could, having kids, and then dying. It's mankind's common destiny.)

Symbols: Crests, Flags, Tartans, Etc.

(I found the crest and coat of arms once on the net but haven't been able to relocate them; let me know if you do)

Baldwin Coat of Arms

ORIGIN OF THE BALDWIN NAME

Frank R. Holmes, 1923

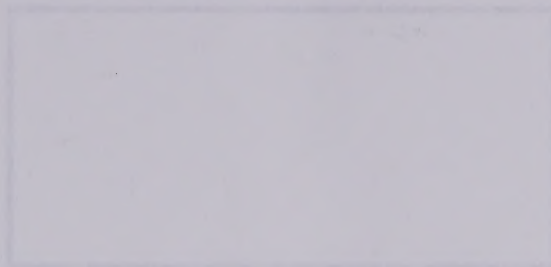
The name "Baldwin" comes from the old German or Scandanavian, meaning conqueror or victor. From the syllable "Bald" quick and speedy, and the "win" signifying victor or conqueror, as "all win" or "all conqueror." The name appears as early as 672 in records. One of the first names to appear in history is Baldwin, son of Gan, a young French knight, killed in the Battle of Roncennes, 778 A.D.

Baldwin of the Iron Arm was founder of Burges, 837 A.D. His descendants ruled the Dukedom of Flanders. Matilda, daughter of the Duke of Flanders, married William the Conqueror. The name appears in the roll of Battle Abbey; after the Conquest, they became Earls of Devonshire. The family is traced through Earls of Flanders to Godfrey de Buillon, leader of the only successful crusade against Jerusalem.

Ancestral heads of New Families, 1620-1700 included the following Baldwins:

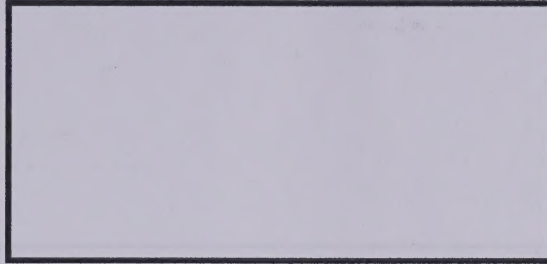
1. Henry Baldwin came from Devonshire, England to Charlestown, Massachusetts in 1640. Admitted freeman at Woburn, Massachusetts, 1652.
2. John Baldwin settled in Guilford, Connecticut, moved to Norwich, Connecticut, 1660.
3. John Baldwin was at Stonington, Connecticut, moved to New London, Connecticut.
4. Joseph Baldwin was a settler, 1639, at Milford, Connecticut, moved to Hadley, Massachusetts in 1663.
5. Sylvester Baldwin, son of Richard of St. Leonard's in the parish of Aston Clinton, near Wendover Buck, England. He died on his voyage to America in 1638. His sons Richard and John were early settlers of New Haven and of the first planters of Milford, Connecticut.

6. Timothy, brother of Joseph and Nathaniel, was an inhabitant of Milford, Conecticut.



Above Information abstracted from the Directory of the Ancestral Heads of New England Families, 1620-1700, Frank R. Holmes, 1923. Reprinted by Generalogical Publishing Company, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland, 1984.

Two Descriptions of the Battle of Roncesvalles



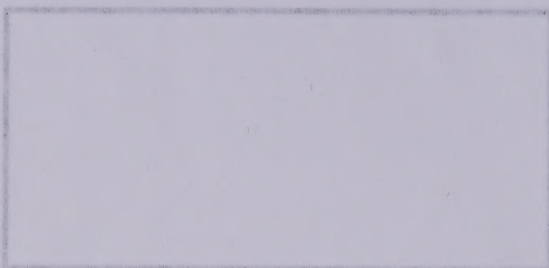
This illustration from a fourteenth-century manuscript of the *The Song of Roland* (or *Chanson de Roland*) shows Charlemagne embarking with his army on the conquest of Spain.

Einhard

At a time when this war against the Saxons was being waged constantly and with hardly an intermission at all, Charlemagne left garrisons at strategic points along the frontier and went off himself with the largest force he could muster to invade Spain.

Dense forests, which stretch in all directions, make this a spot most suitable for setting ambushes. At a moment when Charlemagne's army was stretched out in a long column of march, as the nature of the local defiles forced it to be, these Basques, who had set their ambush on the very top of one of the mountains, came rushing down on the last part of the baggage train and the troops who were marching in support of the rearguard and so protecting the army which had gone on already. The Basques forced them down into the valley beneath, joined battle with them and killed them to the last man. They then snatched up the baggage, and, protected as they were by the cover

Two Descriptions of the Battle of Roncevaux



This illustration from a fourteenth-century manuscript of the *Song of Roland* (or *Chanson de Roland*) shows Charlemagne embarking with his army on the conquest of Spain.

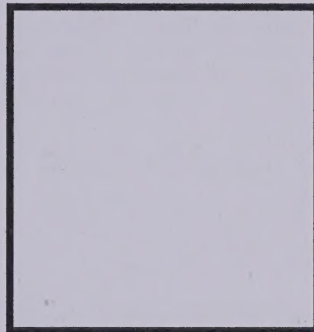
Rinhard

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of darkness, which was just beginning to fall, scattered in all directions without losing a moment. In this feat the Basques were helped by the lightness of their arms and by the nature of the terrain in which the battle was fought. On the other hand, the heavy nature of their own equipment and the unevenness of the ground completely hampered the Franks in their resistance to the Basques.

Here Charlemagne mourns at the tomb of Roland, in another elaborate fourteenth-century manuscript of *The Song of Roland*.



It is interesting that the story of Roland was still popular more than five hundred years after the Battle of Roncesvalles (or Roncevaux).

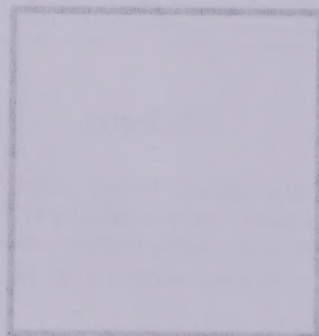
The Carolingian Chronicle 778 AD

The Lord King Charles marched to Spain by two different routes. One was by Pamplona, which the great king himself took as far as Saragossa. To Saragossa came his men from Burgundy, Austrasia, Bavaria, as well as Provence and Septimania, and a part of the Lombards. Arriving from two sides the armies united at Saragossa. The king received hostages from ibn al-Arabi and Abu Taher and

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[illegible]



Pilgrim Hall Museum

America's museum of Pilgrim possessions

KING PHILIP'S WAR

[Philip promised] that he would not sell no land in 7 years time, for that he would have no English trouble him."

John Sassamon on behalf of King Philip, 1663

William Bradford died in 1657. Massasoit died around 1660 and was succeeded by his son Wamsutta. With the passing of the first generation, the personal bonds which had maintained peace between the two very different groups were broken.

Tensions had long existed due to the two cultures' different ways of life. Colonists' livestock trampling Native cornfields was a continuing problem. Competition for resources created friction. Regional economic changes forced many Natives to sell their land.

In 1662, in an arrogant attempt to exert control, colonial forces took Wampanoag leader Wamsutta at gunpoint to Plymouth. The Wampanoag were greatly angered when Wamsutta sickened and died shortly afterwards. Wamsutta's brother Metacom (King Philip) became leader and ultimately led his people into war to preserve their traditional way of life.

KING PHILIP'S WAR : THE CAUSES

"This cruel war... was attended by inexpressible calamities, each party making every possible effort for the total overthrow of its antagonist."

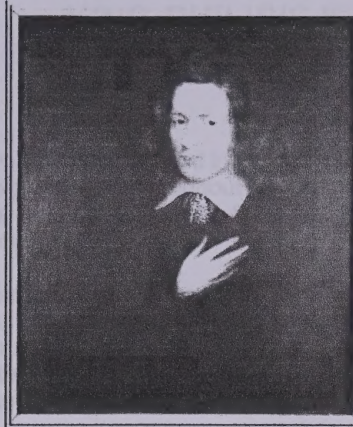
James Thacher, 1832

Colonist' hunger for land and their heavy-handed treatment of Natives led to one of the most disastrous wars in American history. The mysterious murder of John Sassamon, a Native liaison between the two groups, resulted in a complete breakdown in relations.

In 1675, the war, named for the Wampanoag leader Metacom (or King Philip), broke out in the town of Swansea. Hostilities spread north and west, soon threatening much of New England.

JOSIAH WINSLOW c1629-1680

The son of *Mayflower* passengers Edward and Susanna (White) Winslow, wealthy and Harvard-educated, Josiah Winslow was a distinguished member of the



"second generation." Winslow did not continue his father's good relationship with the Natives. He acquired lands by dubious methods. His high-handed treatment of Wamsutta earned him the hatred of Wampanoag leader Metacom (King Philip).

Elected the first American-born governor of Plymouth Colony in 1673, Winslow's volatile relationship with the Wampanoag leader did nothing to quell the tensions which exploded into King Philip's War in 1675. Winslow was appointed Commander of the New England forces. Winslow died in 1680.

KING PHILIP'S WAR : THE CONFLICT

"[Philip was] the most powerful enemy that was ever encountered ... [and] came near exterminating the whole English race in New England."

Francis Baylies, 1830

King Philip's War lasted little more than a year. Beginning in Plymouth Colony in June of 1675, the war spread throughout New England. Boston itself was threatened. Colonial resources and manpower ultimately prevailed.

King Philip's warriors attacked the town of Swansea in western Plymouth Colony in June of 1675. Encouraged by success, they carried the war to neighboring Plymouth Colony towns. In August of 1675, hostilities expanded to the Connecticut River Valley; many settlements were burned. In December, Philip's winter quarters in Rhode Island's Great Swamp were destroyed in a crucial colonial victory. In February of 1676, Native forces swept east; Boston seemed threatened. War returned to Plymouth Colony, with a raid in Plymouth itself. Colonists considered abandoning the frontier, but time was on their side. By June of 1676, the tide of war had turned. Native forces, lacking food, manpower and arms, retreated. King Philip's death at Mount Hope in August 1676 effectively ended the war.

Not all Native Peoples sided with King Philip. Native soldiers joining with the colonists helped turned the tide of war. Those Natives who fought alongside the English or remained neutral were, however, not always trusted by the English. Many Native neutrals were interned on outlying islands under inhumane conditions.

The war ended in 1676 when Philip was killed by a Wampanoag soldier in Captain Benjamin Church's force.

KING PHILIP'S WAR : THE EFFECTS

*"Resolved, That we, as a tribe, will rule ourselves, and have the right to do so;
for all men are born free and equal, says the Constitution."*

Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, 1833

King Philip's War resulted in the destruction of families and communities, Native and colonist alike, throughout New England. It took decades for the colonists to recover from the loss of life, the property damage and the huge military expenditures.

The war was devastating for Native Peoples. Entire families were sold into slavery abroad; others were forced to become servants locally. The Wampanoag had to adapt aspects of their culture to survive; their political independence ended. Nevertheless, Native Peoples continued to live in Plymouth Colony. Many maintained tribal ties and a strong sense of community.



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Puritans in Search of a New Haven: 1630-1668

ANDY MILLER

Introduction

American historical consciousness has been permeated with the idea that Puritans were religious exiles from England fleeing religious persecution and seeking a place where they could practice their particular brand of Protestantism without fear of persecution or reprisal. There is much to be said for the validity of this time-old story, simplified as it may be. However, like most historical events, this migration was more complex and multidimensional in nature than such a narrative might suggest. The Puritan's motivations for emigrating to New England were comprised of push/pull factors that pushed and pulled them to migrate to a relatively unknown part of the world, and these factors continued to influence their lives once they had settled in New England. In fact, what these Puritans were running from may have been secondary in importance to what they were running towards—an envisioned covenant with God to establish a society predicated on religious and moral virtue, which would serve as an example to errant others. This was most famously articulated by the Puritan minister John Winthrop when he said, “We shall be as a city upon a hill, and the eyes of the world will be upon us.”¹

Moreover, for the Puritan colonists, emigration to New England was not a static movement, not a one-time action, but rather a continual process whereby some Puritans considered further migration within New England as a necessary means to maintain their theocratic cohesion as a community. I do not propose to say that all Puritans continued to

¹ Kupperman, Karen Ordahl, “Errand to the Indies: Puritan Colonization from Providence Island through the Western Design”, *William and Mary Quarterly*, Third Series, Volume 45, Issue 1 (Jan., 1988): 70.

migrate once they settled in New England, but a significant number of them did. One such example of a community of migrants was the New Haven Colony. Through a close examination of the Puritans who established the New Haven Colony, a picture emerges of a community that was dynamic, of a people who moved and changed both in terms of identity and location.

Puritan Exodus to New England

“As sure as God is God, God is going from England”²

—Rev. Thomas Hooker

In the late 1620s and early 1630s the English Puritans began a watershed of emigration to New England. This rate of emigration remained consistently high throughout the 1630s and only ebbed in the mid 1640s with the Civil Wars in England. During the period known as “The Great Migration” of the 1630s and 1640s, some 20,000 Puritan colonists left England to traverse the wide Atlantic Ocean to the wilderness of New England.³ Leaving the familiarity of their hometowns to exile themselves in the harsh environment of New England had to be a tremendous decision on the part of these people, but they did not look at this venture in the ways that one might expect. The Puritans believed that they were fulfilling their religious calling as God’s “chosen” and simultaneously escaping what they saw as a society that was headed for disastrous social and economic consequences.

² Ibid, p.70.

³ Fischer, David Hackett, Albion’s Seed: Four British Folkways in America, New York, Oxford University Press, 1989, p. 16.

Historians have debated whether or not this migration to New England was solely the result of their desire to escape religious persecution, to found a theocratic utopia, or to escape the social and political events that were emerging in England.⁴ “Acting on the assumption that happy people do not emigrate, historians have usually begun their histories of the Great Migration by turning to whatever might have made...” people unhappy in England at the time.⁵ Understanding the context for such a large exodus of Puritans from England requires an understanding of the socio-political climate in England in the early part of the seventeenth century. I will briefly offer a background as to who these people were, during the period in question, by touching upon not only their religious context, but also what economic factors may have prompted their emigration.

The term “Puritan” is a difficult one to define, as its permutation has evolved since its inception in the late 16th century, and for the purposes of this paper I will avoid developing Puritans in terms of their religious philosophy, but rather concentrate on their general social composite as a community. In England during the reign of Charles, I, (1625-1649) there was a growing segment of the population that believed that the official Anglican Church was headed toward a brand of Protestantism that was overly concerned with and corrupted by ceremony, idolatry, and generally becoming too much like the Catholic Church, which they disdained. These people who objected to the trajectory of the Anglican Church, known as Puritans, fell into two groups: those who wanted to reform or “purify” the Anglican Church, and those who wanted to separate from it.

⁴ Breen, T.H. and Stephen Foster, “Moving to the New World: The Character of Early Massachusetts Immigration”, *William and Mary Quarterly*, Third Series, Volume 30, Issue 2 (April, 1973): 201.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 199.

King Charles I was vehemently opposed to the Puritan movement. When he appointed William Laud as Bishop of London (1628) and later Bishop of Canterbury (1633) the Puritan reformers and separatists saw that as an obvious step toward Catholicism and away from the Protestant faith.⁶ They felt that their religious agency was in danger of being impinged upon if not threatened outright, as they were becoming more and more alienated from the civil and religious leadership of England.⁷ In fact, all throughout England in the mid 1630s Puritan ministers were being harassed by the Anglican Church hierarchy.⁸

The Puritan sermons of the time convey a sense that these emigrants were not so much running from religious persecution as they were trying to avoid the cataclysmic events that they believed to be in store for England. Ministers like John Winthrop and John Cotton predicted the impending troubles and downfall of English society, but none was as apocalyptic in nature as Thomas Hooker's 1631 sermon *The Dangers of Desertion*. This sermon portrayed the horrors awaiting unfaithful England, and argued that God had made New England "a refuge for his Noahs and his Lots, a rock and a shelter for his righteous ones to run into."⁹

Concurrent with this religious disenfranchisement and concern for what was to befall England, English Puritans had suffered a very real stretch of economic hardship throughout the 1620s, which may have had equally as much to do with their predisposition towards emigration than did any religious motivation. In the region of

⁶ Bremer, Francis J., *The Puritan Experiment: New England Society from Bradford to Edwards*, (intro. By Alden T. Vaughn), New York, St. Martin's Press, 1976, p. 15.

⁷ Ibid. pp.16-17.

⁸ Breen, T.H. and Stephen Foster, "Moving to the New World: The Character of Early Massachusetts Immigration", *William and Mary Quarterly*, Third Series, Volume 30, Issue 2 (April, 1973): 199.

⁹ Kupperman, Karen Ordahl, "Errand to the Indies: Puritan Colonization from Providence Island through the Western Design", *William and Mary Quarterly*, Third Series, Volume 45, Issue 1 (Jan., 1988): 71.

East Anglia, where many of the Puritan emigrants of the 1630s were from, the 1620s had witnessed a downturn in their regional economy, which was heavily dependent upon the cloth trade.¹⁰ Compounded with the fact that there had been several outbreaks of plague in London, Norwich, Sandwich, and many other cities in the mid 1630s, one can begin to see a more complex picture as to why there was such a monumental exodus of Puritans to New England during this period. There seems to have been an outward hostility towards these emigrants on the part of the Puritans still in England, charging that the emigrants “had fled from England like mice running from a crumbling house, anticipating its ruin, prudently looking for their own safety, and treacherously giving up the defense of the common cause of the Reformation”.¹¹

To look at this Puritan exodus in solely religious terms, as historians have been apt to do for generations, leaves the whole question of economic impetus aside. These push/pull factors worked simultaneously to prompt the Puritan migration to New England, and any “attempt to separate out one cause from another appears not merely hopeless but unhistorical—a badly posed question. ...The traditional either/or dichotomy—either religion *or* economics—makes no sense.”¹² In fact, among Puritans such a dichotomy would not have even been considered. Their economic or temporal well-being was entrenched in their spiritual well-being. They saw the unprecedented hard times of the 1620s and 1630s as evidence of God’s wrath against England. Again, turning to a sermon of the time, William Gouge’s 1631 sermon, *God’s Three Arrows*

¹⁰ Breen, T.H. and Stephen Foster, “Moving to the New World: The Character of Early Massachusetts Immigration”, *William and Mary Quarterly*, Third Series, Volume 30, Issue 2 (April, 1973): 199.

¹¹ Kupperman, Karen Ordahl, “Errand to the Indies: Puritan Colonization from Providence Island through the Western Design”, *William and Mary Quarterly*, Third Series, Volume 45, Issue 1 (Jan., 1988): 70-99. p. 71.

¹² *Ibid.*, 201.

refers to "plague and famine as being two of the arrows that were afflicting England after the bad harvests of the 1620s."¹³

Further Migration throughout New England

One aspect of Puritan life in New England that I find most intriguing is that they were a transitory lot, moving from colony to colony, with a majority moving on average between one and three times from their initial place of settlement.¹⁴ This rate of mobility may, in large part, have had to do with concerns such as economic viability, over-crowding in the established colonial settlements, and/or a desire for religious cohesion amidst perceived corruptive influences from other colonists who were less strict in their interpretation of the Puritan ideology. The Puritans of the New Haven colony, who I will address later in this paper, left Massachusetts and Connecticut to establish their own colony because these former colonies seemed less entrenched in the theocratic principles that were important to these "hard-liners".

To get a picture of the rate of mobility among the emigrant generation, refer to figure # 1, which shows that among single men, the rate of mobility for those who moved at least once after settling in New England was at 58.1%, and for single women at 59.1%. For married men, although a bit lower, they still moved at least once at a rate of 47.8 %, while married women moved at 46.9%. The number does drop considerably for those people who moved more than once. Men who moved twice were at 19.8% and women at

¹³ Kupperman, Karen Ordahl, "Errand to the Indies: Puritan Colonization from Providence Island through the Western Design", William and Mary Quarterly, Third Series, Volume 45, Issue 1 (Jan., 1988): 74.

¹⁴ Archer, Richard, "New England Mosaic: A Demographic Analysis for the Seventeenth Century", William and Mary Quarterly, Third Series, Volume 47, Issue 4 (Oct., 1990): 485.

14.4 percent. However, in the second generation mobility did not follow this trajectory, and was considerably higher.

Figure #1

Mobility Rates of Emigrants ¹⁵

	<u>Moved At Least Once</u>		
	<i>Number*</i>	<i>Number Who Moved</i>	<i>Percentage Who Moved</i>
<i>Females</i>	2,298	1,236	53.8
Unattached Minor	3	1	33.3
Dependent Minor	499	371	74.4
Single	22	13	59.1
Married	618	290	46.9
Widow	15	5	33.3
<i>Males</i>	4,062	2,181	53.7
Unattached Minor	65	35	53.9
Dependent Minor	755	507	67.2
Single	346	201	58.1
Married	734	351	47.8
Widower	15	7	46.7

	<u>Number of Moves</u>			<u>Number of Moves</u>	
	<i>Females</i>			<i>Males</i>	
	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>		<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
0	1,062	46.2		1,884	46.4
1	651	28.3		5,345	33.1
2	454	19.8		585	14.4
3	101	4.4		175	4.3
4	21	1.0		54	5.3
5	7	.3		12	.3
6	2	.1		7	.2

*because the family status of all who moved is unknown, the total number of those whose family status is known is not equal to the total number of females or males.

¹⁵ Ibid., p. 485. This figure was discussed at length in the William and Mary Quarterly article, and further references the work of Philip Greven's *Four Generations: Population, Land, and Family in Colonial Andover, Massachusetts* (Ithica, NY, 1970), 39.; Linda Auwers Bissell, "From One Generation to Another: Mobility in Seventeenth Century Windsor, Connecticut", WMQ, 3rd Ser., XXXI (1974), 79-110;

The rate of mobility among the second generation (the children of the emigrant generation), which is not illustrated in the above figure further, strengthens the argument that the early colonists were a mobile people—especially those of the second generation. “People born in New England before 1650 showed a somewhat greater geographic mobility than did their emigrant predecessors. Well over half of them (56.6%) moved from one town to another at least once.”¹⁶ When considering the New Haven Colony this generational shift in mobility offers interesting insights into who moved and begs for further inquiry into why the second generation, in particular, would have been more disposed to move.

For the people of the New Haven Colony examined in this paper, there were at least two movements to be considered: the movement from their initial town of settlement in either Massachusetts or Connecticut to the several towns in the New Haven Colony, and then the movement of a large number of these colonists to Newark, New Jersey in 1666-67. If the above figure and statistics can be used as representative for the people of the New Haven colony, then a clearer picture emerges of who went on to found the colony at Newark, New Jersey. Approximately twenty percent of the Newark founders would have been from the first generation, and the rest would have been from the second generation of those born in New England.

With further study, and a more detailed examination of the individuals who settled in the New Haven Colony and further migrated on to Newark, New Jersey, one might determine whether or not these people were representative of New England colonists in general, or whether they were an exceptional situation. In the time allowed

¹⁶ Archer, p. 493. For an in depth discussion of this rate of mobility please refer to the Archer’s article in the William and Mary Quarterly. Archer does much work in further examining the rates of mobility, life expectancy, mortality rates in great detail.

On the map above one can see that there were two primary routes of migration through Massachusetts to the New Haven Colony: 1) inland, through western Massachusetts, then southward through Connecticut; and 2) seaward around the Cape into the Long Island Sound. The later 1666-67 migration from the New Haven Colony to New Jersey was primarily through the Long Island Sound, along the coast of New York, into the New York Harbor, and ultimately to Newark, New Jersey.

New Haven Colony

For those unfamiliar with the New Haven colony, it was an independent colony on the Connecticut coast during the period of 1638 until its annexation into the Connecticut colony in 1665. During its brief twenty-seven years of existence the New Haven Colony was perhaps the closest manifestation of the Puritan ideal, wherein strict adherence to the Puritan orthodoxy was maintained. Its brief existence supports the fact that change and outside influences such as will be discussed in a later section threatened the theocratic backbone and the very existence of this colony.

The New Haven Colony was a project conceived by a London minister, John Davenport, his friend Theophilus Eaton, and a party of followers who had emigrated with them in 1637 on the ship "The Hector".¹⁸ Upon arrival in New England, they settled in Boston, where they stayed for about a year, but soon decided that they would be economically and spiritually better off forming their own colony. Reverend Davenport and his followers found Boston to be a welcoming place, reuniting with many people

¹⁸ Calder, Isabel MacBeth, The New Haven Colony, New Haven, Yale University Press, 1934. pp. 30-31.

for this study, I was unable to determine whether or not the New Haven colonists followed this statistical norm, or whether they deviated from the norm.

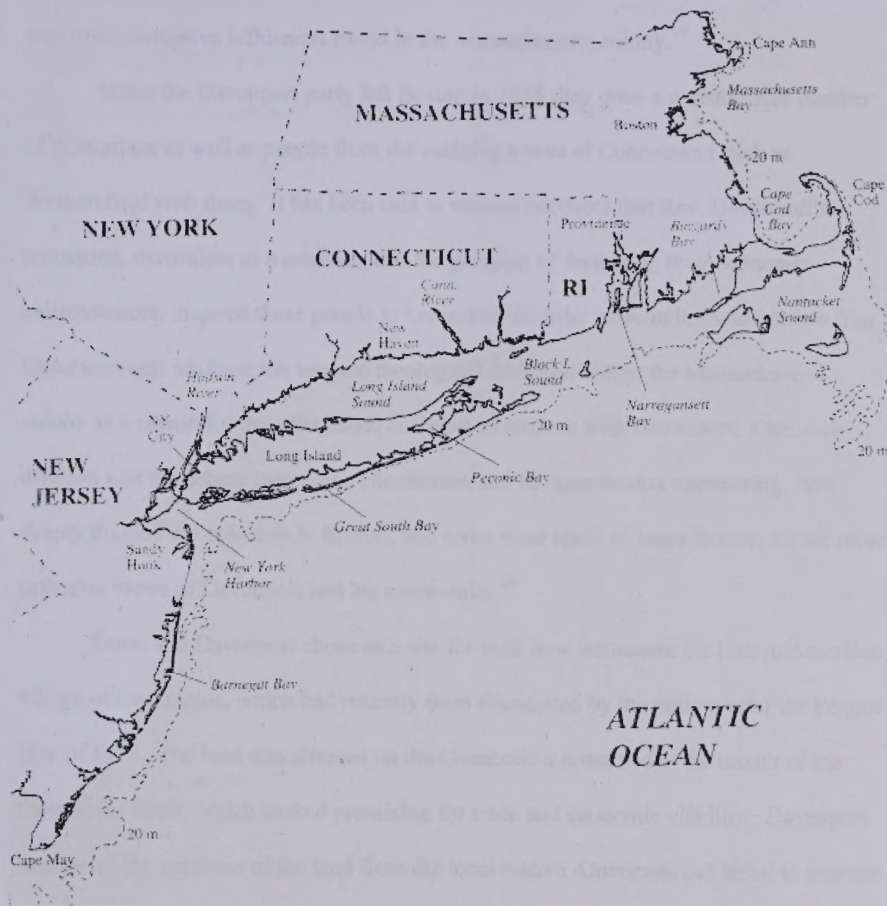


Figure #2¹⁷

Green = 1638-39 Migration Route of the Davenport Party

Blue = 1639-1643 Migration Route of later colonists

Red = 1666-68 Migration Route to Newark, New Jersey

¹⁷ Google.com maps, n.d. <http://www.savethesound.org/images/lis_map.html> (25 May 2002)

they had known back in England, and the people of Boston tried to persuade them to remain as members of their colony. However, the Massachusetts colony was too liberal and lax for their sensibilities, and they desired to form a settlement where they could be free from corruptive influences found in the Massachusetts colony.¹⁹

When the Davenport party left Boston in 1638 they drew a considerable number of Bostonians as well as people from the outlying towns of Connecticut such as Wethersfield with them. It has been said in various accounts that Rev. Davenport's reputation, dynamism as a minister, and the prospect of furthering their economic circumstances, inspired these people to leave their familiar surroundings and follow him. Other accounts attribute the internal theological divisions within the Massachusetts colony as a reason for the established colonists to remove with Davenport. One such division was the debate over Anne Hutchinson and her unorthodox ministering. She deeply divided the colonists in Boston, and some were ready to leave Boston for the more orthodox views of Davenport and his community.²⁰

Eaton and Davenport chose as a site for their new settlement the Native American village of Quinnipiac, which had recently been abandoned by the natives after the Pequot War of 1637. The land was situated on the Connecticut coast and at the mouth of the Quinnipiac River, which looked promising for trade and economic viability. Davenport negotiated the purchase of the land from the local Native Americans but failed to procure a legal title and charter from the Crown, which would later prove to be a source of

¹⁹ Bremer, Francis J., The Puritan Experiment: New England Society from Bradford to Edwards, (intro. By Alden T. Vaughn), New York, St. Martin's Press, 1976, p. 80.

²⁰ Smith, Robert Atwater, History of The Colony of New Haven to its Absorption into Connecticut, vols. 1-2, Meriden, CT, The Journal Publishing Company, 1902., p. 59-60.

Figure #3²³

The above figure shows a map of the first settlers of the colony of New Haven. A list of these settlers was included in Robert Atwater Smith's 1902 history of New Haven Colony, which he gleaned from the early town records of New Haven. This list will prove invaluable when attempting to ascertain the origins and mobility rates of the early settlers of New Haven Colony.²⁴ Within the scope and time allowed for this study, such a

²³ Smith, Robert Atwater, History of The Colony of New Haven to its Absorption into Connecticut, vols. 1-2, Meriden, CT, The Journal Publishing Company, 1902. p. frontpiece. This map includes a list of the original settlers mentioned on the map.

²⁴ Refer to Figure #3

SQUARE 1 (top left): Edmund Tapp, James Prudden, Peter Prudden, William Fowler, Thomas Osborne, Wid. Baldwin, An Elder, Richard Platt, Zachariah Whitman.

SQUARE 2 (top middle): Thomas James, T. Powell (?), Widow Greene, Thomas Yale, Thomas Fugill, John Punderson, John Johnson, Abraham Bell, Edward Wigglesworth, John Burwell(?), Joshua Atwater, Mrs. Constable, Mr. Mayres, John Evanse

SQUARE 3 (top right): William Thorp, Robert Hill, Wid. Williams, Andrew Low, Jeremiah Dixon, Edw. Tench(?), Anne Higginson, Mr. Lucas, Deamor(?), David Atwater, John Goffinch(?), Francis Newman, Henry Browning

SQUARE 4 (center left): Thomas Buckingham, Thomas Welch, Jo. Whitehead(?), Samuel Bailey, William Hawkins, Richard Miles, Nathaniel Axtell, Stephen Goodyear, Henry Stonehill, Thomas Gregson

SQUARE 6 (center right): Francis Brewster, Mark Nance(?), Jarvis Boykin, Benjamin Ling, Mrs. Eldred, Robert Newman, Mr. Marshall, Richard Beckley, William Andrews, John Cooper

SQUARE 7 (bottom left): Roger Alling, John Brockett, Mr. Hickocks, John Budd, William Jeanes(?), Nath Elsey(?), Robert Seeley, Benjamin Fenn, William Wilkes, George Lamberton, Thomas Jeffrey, Mr. Mansfield, Richard Hull, William Preston

SQUARE 8 (bottom center): Matthew Gilbert, Thomas Kimberly, Owen Rowe, Mr. Davenport's Walk, An Elder, Jasper Crane, John Davenport, John Chapman, John Benham, Thomas Nash, Richard Malbon

SQUARE 9 (bottom right): Richard Perry, Nathaniel Turner, Ezekial Cheever, Theophilus Eaton, David Yale, Mr. Eaton, Samuel Eaton, William Tuttle

Other Settlers: William Ives, George Smith, Widow Sherman, Matthew Malstron, Anthony Thompkin, John Reeder, Robert Cogswell, Mathias Hitchcock, Francis Ball, Richard Osborne, William Potter, James Clark, Edward Patteson, Andr. Hull, Saml. Wilthead, John Clark, Edw. (?), John Moss, John Charles, Richard Beach, Arthur Halbidge, William Peck, Timothy Ford, John Potter, Widow (?), Thomas

detailed exploration of these individuals proved to be unmanageable. however, I have included the list for future examination.

In the ensuing first few years (1638-1643) the settlement grew from the initial town, which in 1640 changed its name to New Haven, to an actual colony that encompassed the areas surrounding the town of New Haven. These outlying areas came under its jurisdiction and included the towns of Stamford, Milford, Guilford, and the Long Island coastal town of Southold. With the inclusion of these other towns, in 1643 the New Haven Fundamental Agreement was drawn up, which outlined the colony's governance.²⁵

The New Haven Colony was the archetype of a theocratic colony in that it restricted citizenship to people who were full members of the church. It was governed by an elite body of church members who were given special dispensations such as land, suffrage, and a restrictive say as to who could be admitted into their colony as freemen. What further distinguished the New Haven Colony from Connecticut, Massachusetts, and others during its twenty-seven years in existence was its conservative religious adherence to Puritan theology. It was the most restrictive colony in New England in terms of personal liberties and it rejected the reformations that were being proposed in the 1640s by its neighboring colonies.

Another important town in the New Haven colony was Milford, which was founded in 1639 and admitted to the New Haven Colony in 1643.²⁶ Much like the town

Trowbridge, Henry Rutherford, John Livermore, Peter Brown, Daniel Hall(?), James Russell, George Ward, Lawrence Ward, Moses Wheeler...

²⁵ Bremer, p., 92.

²⁶ Federal Writer's Project/W.P.A., History of Milford, Connecticut, 1639-1939.

of New Haven, Milford's early settlers were followers of a particular minister, Rev. Peter Prudden, who also emigrated in 1637, bringing with him to Boston a group of English Puritans. Like the followers of Davenport, Prudden's followers settled in Boston for nearly a year, but envisioned a colony where "they might enjoy his pious and fervent ministrations."²⁷ And, like Davenport, Prudden drew a considerable number of followers from the surrounding areas of Massachusetts and Connecticut with him to the new colony. During the period of 1639-40 Rev. Prudden also preached at Wethersfield, Connecticut, "and several of the people of Wethersfield became so attached to Mr. Prudden that they followed him to Milford, and were among the first and principal settlers of the town."²⁸ Prudden's reputation among his fellow ministers was very high, and may be best exemplified by the Rev. Cotton Mather, who upon Prudden's death in 1656 remarked, "His death was felt by the whole of the colonies as a fall of a pillar which has made the whole fabric shake."²⁹

If the New Haven Colony can be said to be the most conservative among the Puritan colonies, then within the colony itself, the town of Milford exemplified this conservative way of life like no other. Throughout the period of settlement until the late 1650s, the people of Milford can be argued to have been the staunchest practitioners of the Puritan faith. One such example of their conservative outlook was their adoption of what would later be known as the "Connecticut Blue Laws". These laws, which were agreed upon by the town fathers, prescribed the behavior and decorum of the citizenry,

Bridgeport, CT, Braunworth & Company, Inc., 1939. p. 3.

²⁷ Stiles, Henry R., The History of Ancient Wethersfield, Connecticut: Comprising the Present towns of Wethersfield, Rocky Hill, and Newington: and of Glastonbury Prior to its Incorporation in 1693, from Date of Earliest Settlement Until the Present Time, with Extensive Genealogies and Genealogical Notes on Their Early Families, volumes 1-2, New York, Grafton Press, 1904. p. 537

²⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 537.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 537.

specifically in regards to the way in which people observed the Sabbath day. This code of laws, though initially unwritten, was solely based on religious observance and moral rectitude, and laid the groundwork for the ways in which people were to be governed in the town.

This conservative outlook and rigid adherence to the church doctrines is further evidenced by “the unusually high number of baptisms, with 67 recorded for the first five years and another 155 until Prudden’s death. Likewise, most of the children born to the founders were brought under the discipline of the church.”³⁰ Furthermore, the number of early settlers who were full members of the church substantiates the fact that the settlers of Milford took their religion very seriously. In the initial years of settlement the church grew exponentially. “By the end of 1644 it had added seventy-three new members, who with the original seven, composed 82 percent of the men receiving land by November 1643, and 77 percent of the wives. A full 95% of all families had one spouse in communion; 63% percent had both spouses receiving full communion”.³¹

This high rate of church membership continued throughout the 1640s, but after the initial influx of settlers, church membership began to decline. This “declension” was not a problem unique to Milford, but was pervasive throughout the Puritan-based colonies. The reasons for this decline in membership may in part stem from “the failure of many newcomers who arrived after 1643 to take an active interest in the church.”³² Or, perhaps, that the church membership was so exclusive and restrictive in nature that new settlers found it hard to comply. Another reason would be the way in which Puritans

³⁰ Moran, Gerald F., “Religious Renewal, Puritan Tribalism, and the Family in Seventeenth Century Milford, Connecticut”, *William and Mary Quarterly*, Third Series, Volume 36, Issue 2 (April, 1979): p. 240.

³¹ *Ibid.*, p. 240.

³² *Ibid.*, p. 241.

qualified full church membership. "Unlike Anglican and Catholic churches of the time, Puritan Churches did not hold that all community members should be full church members. A true church, they believed, consisted not of everyone, but of "the elect".³³ To become part of this "elect" required a conversion experience, or profession of faith.

New Haven Colony Struggles against Change and Ultimately for Survival

After the initial decades of settlement, the New Haven Colony struggled to maintain its theocratic ideals, and found it increasingly hard to stand firm in its adherence to the Congregationalist model of government. In the late 1650s and early 1660s the New Haven Colony experienced three distinct challenges to its survival: waning church membership and the resulting Half-Way Covenant; the restoration of King Charles II; and the subsequent absorption of the New Haven Colony into the Connecticut Colony. Each in its own way affected the colony irreparably, ultimately prompting a large number of its inhabitants to further migrate outside of the Connecticut River Valley.

The first of these challenges to face the New Haven Colony was a divisive measure introduced in 1657 to address the waning church membership, the Half-Way Covenant. After much debate, in 1662, the synod of the Congregationalist churches of New England proposed allowing people who had not experienced a religious conversion to become "half-way" members of the church, which would also allow them to baptize their children in the church.³⁴ Most of the Puritans of the emigrating generation (especially in the New Haven Colony) were vehemently opposed to such an inclusion

³³ Campbell, Donna M. "Puritanism in New England." Literary Movements. 3/8/02. 4/27/02.
<<http://www.gonzaga.edu/faculty/campbell/enl310/purdef.htm>>

³⁴ Ibid.

because they believed that people should convert and become full members in the church before they were afforded the benefits of baptism for their children.

The rancor of this debate was most hotly contested in the New Haven Colony where hard-line Puritanism ruled with an iron fist. The ruling elders and many of the older generation could not conceive of allowing such a dilution of their church, as was happening in the more liberal colonies surrounding them. This, perhaps, became the impetus for further migration among the Puritans of New Haven Colony, for it was also about this time (circa 1662) that members of the New Haven Colony sent representatives to the neighboring Dutch colony of New Amsterdam to inquire about procuring a place in which they could resettle.³⁵

Concurrently with the debate over the Half-Way Covenant, the Stuart monarchy was restored in 1660. Charles II's return to the English throne was an ominous event for the Puritans of New England, especially those in the New Haven Colony. With the fall of the Cromwell regime and largely Puritan-based Parliament of the Interregnum, several of the key participants in the overthrow of the monarchy had fled England in exile. Two such exiles were judges who had served on the tribunal that condemned King Charles, I, to death.

The Major-Generals Edward Whalley and William Goffe left England and found refuge in New England, and during the period of 1661 to 1662 they were harbored in the town of Milford, by Micah Tompkins, one of the ruling elders in the church. Tompkins kept the two judges in the cellar of his house for over a year without them being detected,

³⁵ Federal Writer's Project/W.P.A., History of Milford, Connecticut, 1639-1939, Bridgeport, CT, Braunworth & Company, Inc., 1939, p. 33.

only the town elders being aware of their existence.³⁶ King Charles II, sent bounty hunters to New England to arrest the judges so that they could be tried for treason against the crown, but the Puritans of Milford, who were sympathetic to the exiles' cause steadfastly refused to admit that they knew the judges' whereabouts. This complicity in aiding and harboring the exiles certainly put the citizens of New Haven Colony in a precarious situation; one that may have added to their imminent desire to seek a new place to resettle.

The third, and perhaps most resounding death knell for the people of the New Haven Colony came in 1662 when Charles II, with one decree, renounced their existence as a colony, and forced to them to cede their independence to the colony of Connecticut. This was an alarming development for the members of the colony, as they were suspicious of what would befall their theocratic based colony if they were annexed by the more liberal Connecticut colony. Such an annexation would "jeopardize the purity of the Church, according to the people of New Haven, and it was to them an unendurable condition; to accept it would have meant a sacrifice of conscience."³⁷

Before the fundamental conflict could come to a head, a safety valve opened to the South of the New Haven Colony. The Province of New Caesarea or (New Jersey) opened its lands for settlement. "The new proprietors of the province were Lord John Berkley and Sir George Carteret. The two aristocrats being shrewd businessmen,

³⁶ Ibid., p. 30.

³⁷ Lewis Historical Publishing Company, History of the City of Newark, New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1913. p. 32.

capitalized on the situation faced by the people of New Haven Colony and offered them a place to resettle that would be free from civil interference.”³⁸

The members of the New Haven Colony seized the opportunity to transplant their theocracy to a more conducive climate, free from the interference of the King and free from the corruptive influences of the surrounding colonies. In 1666 a party from the town of Milford traveled down the Long Island Sound to the banks of the Passaic River, to choose a site for settlement. Arriving, the settlers encountered yet one more problem, the Hackensack Indians. Although the colonists had obtained a proper title from the proprietors, they had not bargained for a deed with the Indians. In July of 1667 the Puritan settlers signed a bill of sale with the Hackensack Indians, purchasing their settlement for approximately \$750.00 worth of goods.³⁹

Founding the Settlement of Newark: The last hope for a theocracy

The first group of settlers who migrated to the new settlement in 1667 was from the town of Milford. Accordingly, they called the new settlement Milford. However, with the arrival of people from the towns of Branford, Guilford, and New Haven in 1668, it was agreed upon that they would rename the settlement in honor of their first minister, Abraham Pierson. Reverend Pierson was a native of Newark-On-Trent, England, so the

³⁸ No author, The Old First Presbyterian Church, Newark, New Jersey: The Founding Church of Newark, 1666-1966, South Hackensack, NJ: Custombook, Inc., Ecclesiastical Color Publishers., p.5.

³⁹ Ibid., p. 6.

settlers adopted the name of Newark.⁴⁰ A somewhat different, and perhaps more romantic story relates that the name of Newark was morphed from the term “New-Work”, as the settlers envisioned the new settlement as their new work with God, and in the original documents pertaining to the settlement, it was spelled “New Work”.⁴¹ Regardless of the origin, the name Newark was established after the arrival of their spiritual leader, Reverend Pierson, in 1668. The settlement quickly grew to a population of approximately 75 settlers by the end of 1668.⁴²

⁴⁰ Atkinson, Joseph, The History of Newark, New Jersey: Being a Narrative of its Rise and Progress from the Settlement in May, 1666, by Emigrants from Connecticut, to the Present Time, Newark, William B. Guild, publisher, 1873, p. 18-19.

⁴¹ Ibid., p. 19.

⁴² New Jersey Historical Society, Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society, Volume VI-Supplement, Newark, NJ, New Jersey Historical Society Press, 1866, pp. 41-42. In 1866, the bicentennial of the founding of Newark, New Jersey, a complete list of the original settlers with their corresponding town lots was published by the New Jersey Historical Society. Concurrent with that publication, noted New Jersey historian, Samuel H. Congar, and descendant of the founders of Newark also published a book entitled Genealogical Notices of the First Settlers of Newark. This book remains the seminal piece on the subject even 130 years later.

Refer to Figure #4:

NORTHEAST SECTION: 4 - Deacon Lawrence Ward, 11 - John Catlin, 4 - Samuel Kitchell, 7 - Josiah Ward; 5 - Jeremiah Peck, 13 - Robert Kitchell, 10 - John Rogers; 2 - Obadiah Bruen; The Seaman's Lot; Thomas Richards, 16 - John Harrison, 20 - Aaron Blatchly, 11 - Stephen Davis, 6 - Samuel Plum; 17 - John Crane; The Boatman's Lot; 37 - Robert Lymon, John Davis.

NORTHWEST SECTION: 3 - Lieutenant Samuel Swaine, 12 - Sergeant Richard Harrison, 13 - Edward Ball, 32 - John Morris in 1688, 14 - John Ward, Sr.; 5 - Matthew Camfield, 2 - Abraham Pierson, Jr., 1 - Jasper Crane, 9 - Thomas Pierson, Sr., Benjamin Baldwin, 19 - Thomas Huntington, Alexander Munrow; The Elder's Lot; 10 - John Ward, Jr. the turner, 21 - Deacon Richard Laurence, 19 - Delivered Crane, 31 - Hans Albers; Samuel Rose, The Miller's Lot, Samuel Dod, Daniel Dod, The Corn Mill.

SOUTHEAST SECTION: 35 - Martin Tichenor, 28 - William Camp; 40 - Joseph Biggs, 26 - Nathaniel Wheeler; 21 - George Day, 22 - Thomas Johnson, 25 - Robert Denison, 2 - Abraham Pierson, Sr., 1 - Captain Robert Treat (later Azariah Crane); Seth Tompkins, 34 - Ephraim Pennington, 20 - Jonathan Tompkins, 6 - Deacon Micah Tompkins, 19 - John Baldwin, Jr.; Thomas Staples, 18 - John Baldwin Sr., 23 - John Curtis, 7 - Stephen Freeman; The Tailor's Lot, 9 - Thomas Pierson, Jr., Samuel Harrison, 36 - John Browne, Jr., 12 - Edward Riggs, 33 - Hugh Roberts.

Initially, the settlers conceived of Newark as their theocratic haven, where they could live by their own covenant with God. They adopted the same sort of theocratic structure as they had envisioned for the New Haven colony, wherein they elected church elders to be in charge of the civic affairs and restricted full church membership to those who had experienced a religious conversion. In the early decades of settlement, Newark seemed to afford its colonists their last hope of a theocratic utopia,

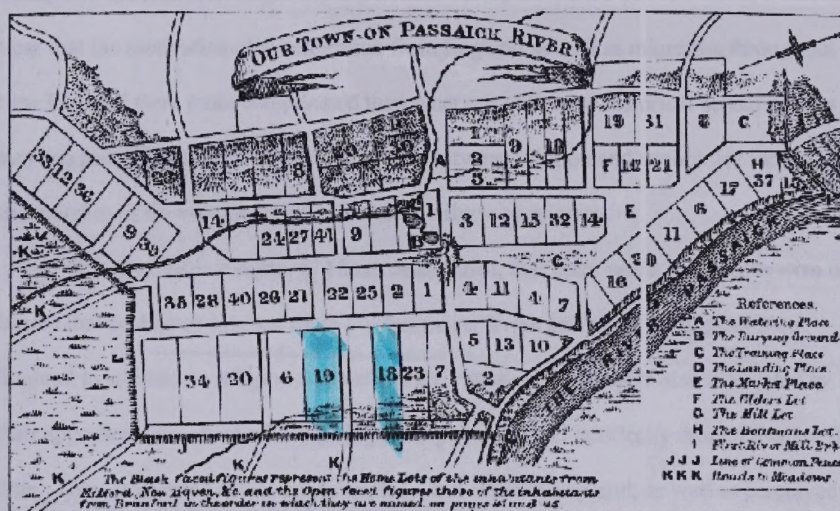


Figure #4⁴³

SOUTHWEST SECTION: The Meeting-house; Captain Treat's extra; 14 - John Brooks, Thomas Ludington, 24 - Ephraim Burwell, 27 - Zachariah Burwell, 44 - Stephen Bond; 9 - John Browne, Sr., The Parsonage Home Lot, John Johnson, 1 - John Treat; Thomas Lyon, Joseph Johnson, John Gregory, 8 - Henry Lyon, Joseph Walters, Samuel Camfield, Robert Dalglish (or Douglas), Francis Linle (or Lindsley), Matthew Williams, Walter's second division.

⁴³ Ibid., p. 40.

but as time passed and new settlers came, once again, the theocratic cohesion which the Puritan colonists sought became ever illusive. This was, then their last attempt at a separate theocratic colony.

Conclusion

In examining the experiences of the Puritan colonists of the New Haven Colony, taking into account their migratory experience during the period of 1630-1668, it seems clear that the motivations for emigration from England as well as migration throughout New England were more complicated than what our collective historical consciousness may suggest. It was not a simple dichotomy between religion and economics factors, but an amalgam of the two that prompted these Puritans to migrate.

One may further argue, as I have maintained, that there was a complex system of factors that pushed and pulled these Puritans to emigrate and move throughout New England in addition to religion and economics. These Puritans were also motivated by their apprehensions about what was happening socially and politically around them at the time. They witnessed social upheaval, the Civil Wars in England, as well as perceived corruptive influences from others who maintained different religious beliefs. It was the sum of all of these factors that influenced the Puritans to search for a new haven.

The colony of New Haven followed a clear trajectory in terms of motivations for further migration, all three reasons which I have outlined: the Half-Way Covenant and the resulting splintering of the Congregationalist/theocratic structure of New England colonies; the restoration of the monarchy; and ultimately their annexation by the Connecticut Colony, which played vital roles in motivating these particular Puritans to

continue to migrate throughout the region. Further investigation into New Haven Colony records might prove that economics may have proven to be an equally motivating factor for further migration than reasons offered.

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 »MAIN PAGE«

The reasons our ancestors left New Haven and came to New Jersey

by Bev Crifasi, 1996

"In 1665 New Haven and Connecticut were merged into one colony. The new constitution allowed baptism of children irrespective of parent's church membership. This was displeasing to the strict members of New Haven; the Puritan practices permitting this ordinance only for children of 'the elect.' " HA TICHENOR p. 3.

When I first learned that my ancestors had settled first in Connecticut and New York and then in New Jersey, I was very curious as to why they would impose such additional hardship. The baptism issue above is certainly an accurate stating of a specific argument, however, other sources suggest that it is only one example of their discontent, with discontent being too weak a word to describe the events they and their parents had lived through in the 17th century.

Virtually every history of NJ, particularly those that emphasize the founding of *Newark*, seem to begin with a refresher course in English history. In his history of Newark, Atkinson describes the fact that some years before the founding of Newark, **James I, King of England** (1603-1625) imposed his beliefs in the divine rights of kings in general (and himself in particular) upon the population of *England*. Probably the most relevant for us are his views on religion. He was antagonistic when dealing with Catholics, but when it came to "Separatists" (i.e., Congregationalists and Presbyterians - our Puritan ancestors) he practically waged war. He tried to insist on worship using his forms and

rituals and he vowed that they would either conform or he would "harry them out of the land." In this respect he largely got his way, as our ancestors who fled to *Holland* would attest. James was barely tolerated by his peers. Lockward states that the King of France said of James, "He was the wisest fool in Christendom." (p. 6)

James' son, **Charles I** (1600-1649) who succeeded him in 1625, was even more of a spendthrift and vehemently opposed to the Puritans as well. He was sympathetic to the Catholics, however, which did not endear him to the Puritan-dominated Parliament. He dissolved Parliament three times, because of his disagreements with them regarding his tremendous financial problems, ruling without one from 1629 to 1640. The continuing financial problems caused him to call a Long Parliament in 1640. Parliament tried to control him by limiting his powers, provoking a Civil War in 1642. Although this war was called the Puritan Revolution, it was really a constitutional conflict over the role of Parliament and the "divine rights" of kings. Charles I was defeated in battle and captured in 1647. While in captivity he was so obnoxious and duplicitous that he was tried and executed (beheaded) in 1649. **Oliver Cromwell** (1599-1658) refused the crown and was Lord Protector of the Commonwealth. Although he tried to rule through Parliament, he was essentially a dictator, though benevolent in many respects. (Not to be forgotten, however, were his brutal overthrows of Scotland and Ireland.) Cromwell as Lord Protector tended to suppress problems rather than solve them and he was in continual conflict with Puritan politicians were not particularly cooperative with him. The government crumbled with his death, although his son **Richard** succeeded him as Lord Protector. A military coup overthrew Richard in 1659 and the monarchy was restored in 1660, when **Charles II**

took the throne. Charles II was sympathetic to the Catholics, which made him distrusted by the Puritans, but his opposition to the Puritans was more political than religious.

Several of our ancestors were either executed or fled as regicides (**Axtelle, Harrison** and, of course **Whalley and Goffe**, who were hidden by more of our ancestors in the *Colony of New Haven*.) The Colony of New Haven included **New Haven proper**, *Branford, Guilford, Stamford and Milford, CT* as well as *Southampton, Long Island*.

Connecticut was a colony that was separate from the New Haven Colony. Many of our ancestors were living in Southampton expressly to avoid rule by the CT colony. They had established theocracies in which only members of their Puritan churches had the right to vote or reside in the towns. (Although we learned as children that the Pilgrims sought religious freedom by coming to *America*, they sought to deny it to others.) Extremely harsh laws regarding Quakers and other undesirables were enacted and enforced in the New Haven Colony, which was always more strict than the CT colony. The restoration of the Charles II to the English throne was a defeat to the republican hopes of the Puritans in England. In New Haven and CT, however, it preceded the unification of the two colonies under the royal charter. This was done without their knowledge and in direct opposition to their expressed wishes. While they formally acknowledge Charles II as King, the Colonists were very disturbed at this series of events.

"Therefore it was that scarcely before the ink was dry, certifying the allegiance of the Colonists to the English King, the leading spirits of the New Haven Colony began to think of looking for some new abiding place, where they would not be ruled in their civil and religious functions contrary to their

customs, desires and aspirations. No inconsiderable spur was given to such thoughts by the domineering and arbitrary attitude assumed by the reconciled royal charterists towards the outspoken New Haven unreconciled minority... Despite the strong feeling of antipathy, the outgrowth of commercial jealousy, which existed between the English and the Dutch at that period, it appears the first thoughts of the New Haven leaders were directed to the seeking of a more agreeable and liberal haven under the tri-color of Holland, within the borders of the country occupied by the Dutch." (Atkinson, p. 9)

This is really not so surprising, since the English Pilgrims had earlier fled to Holland during the reign of Charles I. **Robert Treat** (yet another ancestor) negotiated with **Peter Stuyvesant** for several years, during which time the CT and New Haven factions grew more estranged. Then, in 1664, Charles II was kind enough to give **James, Duke of York and Albany** (his brother) the land in NY and NJ ruled by the Dutch. James then transferred what is now NJ to the **Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret**. They, in turn, signed a constitution, called, "The Concessions and Agreement of the Lords Proprietors of Nova Caesarea or New Jersey, to and with all of the adventurers and all such as shall settle and plant there." The ideals and rights espoused and granted in the Concessions was perfect for the dissenters in CT and New Haven. It provided "liberty of conscience" as long as it was not used "to licentiousness, to the civil injury, or outward disturbance of others." The Concessions also allowed settlers the right to choose an assembly of twelve representatives who would deal with taxes, laws, forts and militias, land apportionment, naturalization of immigrants and right of appeal of the Governor's or Council's action to the Lords Proprietor through assembly. Not bad for circa

customs, desires and aspirations. No inconsiderable spur was given to such thoughts by the domineering and arbitrary attitude assumed by the reconciled royal charterists towards the outspoken New Haven unreconciled minority... Despite the strong feeling of antipathy, the outgrowth of commercial jealousy, which existed between the English and the Dutch at that period, it appears the first thoughts of the New Haven leaders were directed to the seeking of a more agreeable and liberal haven under the tri-color of Holland, within the borders of the country occupied by the Dutch." (Atkinson, p. 9)

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1665! (BTW, some of the NJ Proprietors are also our ancestors.) Publishing the Concessions was specifically intended to attract settlers to NJ and it was successful. After considerable debate, the anti-royalists of Branford, Guilford, New Haven and Milford signed various declarations and started over again in NJ. Some of the inhabitants of Long Island, more than a little chagrined that after leaving the shores of CT for LI to escape the government of the Colony of CT, the Colony of New Haven had been merged with the Colony of CT and they were under that government again.

The entire life span of our immigrant ancestors and their parents had been spent during this succession of conflicts and civil war. They had learned that they could leave their homes and successfully begin again. They esteemed the principles of theocracy, abhorring the notion of their government being influenced by citizens who did not share their religious beliefs. The example of the conflict over baptism is a good illustration of that. Delays in the successful completion of Treat's negotiations with the Dutch had led to Milford eventually acknowledging the unification of the two colonies in 1665, but Branford never backed down.

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Note:

The book, "Early History of Branford" by the Branford Historical Society contains much about the Newark migration. David Sadler - santa@netstar.com

See Also:

The [History of the City of Newark, New Jersey](#).
The [Legacy of the Early Founders of the New Haven Colony who came to Newark in 1666](#).
The [Records Concerning the Founding of Elizabethtown, New Jersey](#).

[Bev Crifasi - bcrifasi@hicom.net](mailto:bcrifasi@hicom.net)



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From The Connecticut Magazine Vol. V. No. 3 March, 1899

By M. Louise Greene

ONE hundred and fifty years earlier, another traveller, a pioneer in the wilderness, had noticed the picturesque cascade, and his keen eye had marked its utility, with the result that, a year later, in March, 1640, the Second General Court of Milford agreed with the first William Fowler "that he should build a mill and have her runfling by thelast of September ;" and further that if the town thought proper, it should take the building off the miller's hands at a valuation of £180. To encourage him, he was given thirty acres of land or "Mill Lot" Eastfield, rate free during his life and also the "perpetual use of the Stream." This mill, the first in New Haven Colony, was duly completed. It was a grist mill, but soon there was added to it a saw-mill. So valued was this property, that after a freshet in 1645, the town empowered its owner to go through the village and to call upon each man for one day's labor in repairing damages, and to do this whenever such help was necessary. The town fixed the miller's rates at three quarts out of each bushel of grain.

For over two centuries and a half the water turned the mill-wheels of successive generations as each William Fowler in turn to the ninth generation of him who first chained the stream, measured the grist or told the tale. Stage-coach gave way to railway while the old mill still held its own. Each building became in time the "old mill" until the fifth and last, built about 1884 and Closed some ten years later. With its long, slender hooks making immense Roman "V's"

upon its western end, with its "Ye Fowler's Mills Established in ye year 1639," above the door, it stands an ancient landmark, (it was the oldest business house of its kind in the country), by right of long existence demanding that the road make a sweeping curtsy in passing. Looming upon the traveller, who is about to cross the stream, it is almost an integral part of the new Memorial Bridge. In very truth, a part of that historic sentiment which built the bridge and which speaks from every stone. This memorial was the united effort of town and people. For the construction of the bridge proper, Milford town voted \$3,000. The tower and inscriptive ornament are gifts from descendants, (whether Milfordites or not), of the settlers whose lives are thus commemorated.

The stone bridge is simple in design, its broad copings surmounted with rough hewn blocks of granite, bearing the names of the first settlers. There are ten blocks on the south and twenty on the north coping. At each end of the former is a stone four feet wide by five and a half high. Two inscriptions, on their curved and polished surfaces, recite briefly the services of the colony's first guides. One is dedicated to Thomas Tibbals, who led the people along the tortuous Indian trail from New Haven to Wepowagee, and is "in consideration of his helpfulness at the first coming to Milford to show the first corners the place." The second is in memory of the Reverend Peter Prudden;

"First Pastor in Milford
Obit 1656,
The Voice of one crying in the
Wilderness, Prepare Ye
The way of the Lord, make His Paths Straight.

The text is that of his first sermon preached in New Haven Colony, and in New Haven, on the afternoon of April 18, 1638, beneath the branches of a big oak tree which stood near the present northeast corner of George and College streets. Along the southern coping runs the inscription "God sifted a whole nation that He might send choice grain into the wilderness."

The glory of the bridge, architecturally, is the

round tower at the northwest end, with roof of Spanish tile, with ancient lantern, and buttress trending northward, ye old mill-wheel at its foot, making for the wayfarer an attractive seat. This old stone is reputed to be the one, which the first William Fowler hewed roughly from a near-by quarry and made to serve him until a better stone could be obtained. On the buttress, in rising order, are graven the fundamental virtues of society; Law, Order, Morality, Liberty, Charity. This stone Work frames the inscriptive tablet to Governor Treat,—of whom more hereAfter, -- While at the northeastern end of the bridge there is a second seat formed by the stone reading:

IN MEMORIAM

JONATHAN LAW
GOVERNOUR OF THE COLONY OF
CONNECTICUT
FROM 1742 TO 1750.
THIS STONE ONCE HIS DOORSTEP.

Returning to the tower, we find below the lantern two inscriptions by the Wepowage Lodge, one commemorating that Indian tribe whom the first settlers of Milford found so friendly, and the other bearing their chieftain, Ansantuwoe's mark, while over the key-stone of the arch above the door leading into the tower, and also the arches of the bridge beneath which flows the Wepowaug river, ideal Indian heads stand out in high relief. On the oaken door, sunk within the portal of the tower, is an ancient knocker from the house upon whose porch, in 1740, Whitefield preached that memorable

address which later caused secession from the First Society and the formation of Plymouth Church. Above this door are the wrought iron figures 1639, the date of the settlement of Milford.

From the bridge one can reconstruct the early time. Topographically, one will omit the houses close to the river on either side. That ground was open. So too was the lower part of Broad street to the harbor, and on this vacant ground the train band manoeuvred six times a year.* The river also was open to the sound, and vessels swung at anchor at Fowler's little dock but a short distance below the mill. Mr. William Fowler's home lot and mill extended seven acres and three rods. Next to him, moving northward along the river, came the Rev. Peter Prudden's house lot (40) of the same dimensions. Later, in 1700, this house was fortified to resist any attack, because of the increasing unfriendliness of the Indians. At the southeast corner of the pastor's garden, on a clear day, could be dimly seen the low mounds of those whom death, as early even as 1744, claimed, when a little son of William East's passed away on June 18th and thus began in the little town the long muster roll of centuries. For over a hundred years there was but one meeting house, and that a few rods south of the present First Church. It was a queer, box-like structure thirty feet square, with a roof like a huge candle extinguisher, surmounted by a belfry from which the bell-rope hung down into the middle aisle. From the guard seats within, the watch could look across the river, past Sachem's Island just below the present Episcopal Church, or from the doorway they could sweep the horizon, could scan the

harbor, the mills, the New Haven road (sixteen rods wide), or could follow the line of palisades, and watch the two bridges, the meeting-house bridge and Fowler's, now replaced by this memorial to the pluck and character of him and his associates. During troubled periods, sentries were maintained on each of the four sides of the meeting-house, and the train-band went heavily armed to church.

A few rods west of the meeting-house stood the country tavern from 1644 until about 1828. It was first kept by Henry Tomlinson and later it was owned by the Bryans, and kept for a long term of years by them. It was here that General Washington stopped on his New England tour of 1789. In his journal are frequent complaints of the poverty of the inns with which he met. Tradition says that at this, then Clark's inn, disappointed in his supper of boiled meat and potatoes, he called for a bowl of bread and milk, which was set before him with a broken pewter spoon. Upon remonstrance, his host declared the house had no other. Thereupon, His Excellency gave the servant two shillings with the command to go to the minister's and borrow a silver spoon.

By the bridge below the miller, (42), was the home of Thomas Lawrence, with but one acre of ground; while diagonally across the river to the southwest, the smallest allotment of all, (24) only three rods, held a little lean-to house with rent oak shingles, its small square windows divided into many diamonds by leaded glass. Here the light burned latest in the village. Here lived one of the most honored men in the little settlement, Jasper Gunn, sealer of weights and

measures, "equal to the standard used at New Haven, which was brought from the Bay"—feared by every dishonest merchant and trader; Jasper Gunn, teacher, more or less dreaded by boys and girls in those days of harsh discipline; Jasper Gunn, physician, known as far as Hartford and revered among the villagers. Among the memorial blocks upon the bridge is one bearing his name and that of his faithful consort, Sarah.

From the bridge in the farther western distance, smoke from chimneys showed the whereabouts of the twelve families settled on either side of West End Brook. The nearest chimney, that of Widow Martha Beard, (54) to whom, for her courage in continuing on into the wilderness with her three sons and three daughters after the death of her husband at sea on the passage over, the town made a liberal grant of land both at the original allotment and later divisions. Her eldest son James died unmarried, and his was the first estate administered upon in Milford. Her son Jeremy died without issue. John rose to be captain. Her daughters married well. "Ensign John Stream, obit 1685. Martha Beard his wife" and "Martha Beard (widow)" is the lettering of one of the blocks on the south coping. The Beard home lot included the land on Broad street from "Charles A. Tomlinson's corner to the large elm in John G. North's place."

From the bridge the eye could follow the palisades, so thickly set that a man could not squeeze between them, enclosing about a mile of country, and bounding on the west the home lots of the settlers on the further side of West End Brook. In 1645-46 the Indians

came up to this palisade daring the white men to come out and taunting them that they were "shut up all one as pigs." Among the West End villagers, was William Roberts (57) whose grave is marked by the oldest legible stone in the present cemetery. There, too, was Deacon George Clark Sr., (65)carpenter,t and Farmer George Clark, In 1700 the house the deacon built was, like Mr. Prudden's, a fort of refuge. But before that time, the deacon had built himself another house outside the palisades. For the courage thus displayed, the town made him a grant of forty acres of land in Westfield. This house, known as the Clark or Pond house, was long occupied by the late Mr. Nathan G. Pond, historian and genealogist, who made of it a very mine of colonial treasures. The hipped roof of the house was added in recent years.

The people from West End Brook came across from West Town street to River street by a foot path to the meeting house, maintained with converient stiles. "The stiles," the records say, "to be maintained by bro: Nicholas Camp at West End, and by bro: Thomas Baker at the meeting-house (for the outside stiles;) and for the inner fences, each man shall maintain his stile in the most convenient place; and the passage over Little Dreadful swamp in John Fletcher's (12) lot shall be by a long log hewed on the upper side." It is to be remembered that at this time there was much common land,* where each man's initials on a post stood for his share of the four foot ten inch fence which he was required to keep in repair. If notified of a break he was to repair it within sixteen hours under penalty of five shillings. The gates to these enclosures were kept by individuals whom

the town paid in grants of land, rate free during such keeping. It was rather necessary that fences should be in good repair if only for the reason that for a century, the town kept a flock of from 7000 to 1500 sheep. These were pastured more or less at large, and though they were in the care of shepherds hired to watch them, sheep, then as now, had a way of stampeding. The profits arising from the flock went to meet the town's expenses. Hogs abounded in such numbers that in 1657 the Milford people petitioned the General Court of New Haven Jurisdiction to consider some method of limiting the number.

From the bridge, was seen the roof of the common-house where now the chimneys of Baldwin's straw shop rise. At the settlement the people had come over the hills from New Haven, driving their cattle before them, while they sent their goods and the materials for their common house around by sloop. Within the year separate homes were built, but at first they must have shared the commonhouse, and, doubtless, beneath its roof were held the earliest public meetings.

At the First General Meeting, November 20, 1639, they met to organize themselves into a theocratic republic, and it was

"Voted that they would guide themselves in all their doings by the written Word of God, till such time as a body of laws should be established."

"That five men should be chosen for judges in all civil affairs, to try all causes between man and man; and as a court to punish any offenses and

misdemeanor." (This Court was known as the Particular Court.)

"That the persons invested with magistracy should have power to call a general court (or town meeting) whenever they might see cause or the public good require."

"Voted that they should hold particular courts once in six weeks, wherein should be tried such causes as might be brought before them, they to examine witnesses upon oath as need should occur."

"Voted and agreed that according to the sum of money which each person paid toward the public charge, in such proportion should he receive or be repaid by lands, and that all planters who might come after, should pay their share equally for some other public use."

The judges chosen were William Fowler, Edmund Tapp, Zachariah Whitman, John Astwood and Richard Miles— to hold office to the following October — and to pass upon the admission of inhabitants and the division of lands. These five men with the addition of Rev. Peter Prudden, Thomas Buckingham and Thomas Welch constituted the seven pillars of the original Milford church, organized August 22, 1640, at New Haven.

Of these seven names, all but Astwood's occur among the memorial blocks. Richard Miles later moved to New Haven. His Milford lands became the property of his son Samuel, to whom Milfordites, with the exception of the David and

Mary Carrington Miles branch (coming from another son of Richard's, Capt. John), trace their descent.

On February 12, 1639, three of these men, William Fowler, Edmund Tapp and Zachariah Whitman together with Benjamin Fenn and Alexander Bryan—(names also memorialized)—bought of the land lying between the East River and the Housatonic, the sea with the island south and the two-mile Indian path to Pangusset or Derby. The deed was taken in trust for the body of fifty-four planters, and in consideration of "6 coats, 10 blankets, 1 kettle, 12 hatchets, 12 hoes, 2 dozen knives and a dozen small glasses" (mirrors) was solemnly confirmed by Ansantaway's passing over to the white men a piece of turf wherein he set a twig to symbolize his surrendering of the soil and all that grew thereon. Various purchases extended the town's limits far beyond the present boundaries. The sale of territory to help piece out the surrounding towns reduced its dimensions to the present triangle of about six miles.

The Milford men came in two bodies, those of 1639 and those of 1645. Most of them were from the English counties of Essex, Hereford and York. There were fifty-four heads of families or approximately two hundred settlers. Some came from New Haven, others from Wethersfield, following Rev. Peter Prudden who had ministered there between the formation of his own church at New Haven, August 22, 1639, and his ordination as pastor of the Milford church, April 18, 1640, after which Mr. Prudden took up his residence in Milford.

The second mill built in the town (1675), the first fulling-mill, was also visible from the bridge. It was near the meeting-house, and was built by Major Treat, later Governor Treat, Lieutenant Fowler, son of William Fowler, and Thomas Hayes. It was a fulling and saw-mill. Thirty years later, a grist-mill, near by, was added, with two sett of stone, one for English and the other for Indian grain, and "a good boul't, so yt men, if they wish, may boul't ye own flour." The saw-mill gave place in 1836 to the woolen factory of Townsend, Dickinson & Co. In 1689, a second fulling mill was built on Beaver River. This in turn gave way to a flour mill from about 1783 to 1828. Cloth was not commonly sheared or pressed until after the Revolution. A kind of worsted stuff, known as everlasting, sheepskin or buckskin were used for breeches.

Commerce early went far afield from Fowler's dock. As the river filled up, vessels moored farther and farther down the stream. The names of Bryan and Came suggest that of their partner. William East. Ensign Alexander Bryan as early as 1640 sent a vessel to Boston laden with furs to exchange for goods needed by the planters, either for themselves or for trade with the Indians. In ten years, trade increased to require a warehouse or store 60 X 20 feet. For it the town granted him land on the west Corner of Broad street and Dock or Bryan lane, at the foot of which he built, in the Same year, his own wharf. In 1655 Richard Bryan built opposite his father's, a Warehouse of about half the size. Sergeant William East had another between Richard's and the house of Miles Merwin, tanner. In 1675, the three men owned two brigs for West Indian commerce and a sloop for coasting-

trade. In Boston, Ensign Bryan's notes of hand passed current as freely as do our bank-bills today. A fourth store-house was built in 1685 by Nicholas Camp in the West End. Staves, cattle, horses, beef, pork, flour, and corn were exported in exchange for rum, molasses and European goods. In 1714, Samuel, son of Deacon Clarke, bought Richard Bryan's warehouse and land (2r. 13 ft. x 31 1/2 ft. wide) on the east side of the highway for £ 6.

Shipbuilding, in the old yard a few rods below the mill (Fowler's) had already begun. Bethuel Langstaff had built in 1690 a brig of 150 tons for Alexander Bryan; another in 1695 for Boston parties. The "Sea-Flower" for Richard Bryan was launched in 1717. The "Isabella," an East Indian, sold in New York in 1818, was the last built at Milford. During the period of the industry, coasters and an occasional merchantman, were built for shippers of Milford, New York and Boston. Most of these were built at the town yards though a few were constructed at Wheeler's Farms on the Housatonic.

Milford commerce did not last quite two centuries. It crashed with the big failure of Miles, Strong and Miles, in 1821. Among her early traders and merchants was John Maitbee, 1670; Mungo Nesbitt, enrolled a citizen and given the freedom of the town in 1696; Edward Allen, shipbuilder and importer, 1700. There were also the two great merchants of French extraction, Peter Pierett, who built the town wharf in 1730; and Louis Lyron, 1640. (The stones in the old cemetery record their virtues and attest their wealth.) In the middle of the last century, trade with Holland was carried on by John Gibbs. In its

closing years, a wharf was built at the Gulf by the firm of Charles Pond & Co., large shippers.

But a short way up the street from the Memorial Bridge, one comes yet again face to face with reminders of the earlier time, pleasantly woven with memories of the letters Cadmus gave, of other lands and other days, commingling with the mighty interest of the pressing time. As the "Taylor Library" greets the eye one recalls the old English song:

"Oh, for a book and a shadie nooke Eyther in
door or out,
With the green leaves whispering overhead Or
the street cryes all about,
Where I maie reade all at my ease Both of the
newe and old,
For a jolly goode hooke wherein to looke Is
better to me than golde.

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